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We beg leave to state that we decline to return or to enter into correspondence as to rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception. Manuscripts not acknowledged within four weeks are rejected.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Rosebery has made a move. It is not a speech he has made this time, not even a little one ; he has definitely done something. He has founded an organisation and made himself president. It is described as founding a new organisation, but in truth Lord Rosebery has merely re-named the Liberal Imperial League by dropping out the "Imperial". Doubtless the League's imperialism is by now so robust that it may safely be taken for granted. Lord Rosebery is coming on. He has forsaken Home Rule, broken with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and started his own organisation. Of course there are not two Liberal parties ; there is no split ; they are all one. We understand all that very well ; as well as the Liberal managers themselves. In the meantime the imperial Liberals have put themselves in a state of defence—and offence. Mr. Asquith has also made a move : he has written a preface to a sort of Liberal programme drawn up by a safely irresponsible person. At a meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council the Duke of Devonshire, in one of the smartest speeches he ever made, hit off Lord Rosebery's attitude up to this moment to a nicety in the words "impartial superiority". The superior critic of the game acquires kudos with spectators, but not so readily with a team he proposes to captain. We welcome the Duke's absolutely just rebuke of Mr. Kipling, the rhymester turned "censor imperii".

On the whole the Government got the better of the contracts debate in the Lords. They were in an advantageous position, as they had not to defend the contracts or their agents who negotiated them, but only to justify the decision not to hold the inquiry already promised until the war was over. This reduced the Opposition to a very narrow issue and some of their arguments to an absurdity. Lord Rosebery, for instance, pressed for an immediate inquiry, because when the war was over he would be so absorbed in throwing up his cap and clapping his hands in delight (scenes from Liverpool were apparently running in his head) that he would wholly forget contracts and jobs and all such things. Surely the whole "scandal" cannot be very serious, if a moment of victory is going to flush it clean out of an ex-Premier's mind. Of course, the indignation argument really told all the other way. Nothing is more undesirable than to hold

inquiries in a heated atmosphere—whether spiritual or natural. And the argument of dislocation of departmental work in a time of stress is a sound one. Probably some who made light of it are not aware that the Government have entered into more than 30,000 contracts since the war began. The best debating "score" for the day was Lord Lansdowne's point that they were doing their opponents a great kindness in not allowing this question to go to a committee; since that would deprive the Opposition of the solitary subject which united all its numerous atoms.

Lord Kitchener in a second great drive against De Wet has killed or captured no less than 600 Boers. This is very satisfactory following as it does on a weekly report accounting for 515 killed, wounded, taken prisoners or surrendered. Lord Kitchener's telegram of 24 February, as issued, is not intelligible. An empty convoy was attacked and after severe fighting captured. The escort consisted of Imperial Yeomanry and Northumberland Fusiliers with two guns. Whether the convoy only, or the escort and the guns as well, were taken there is nothing to show. De Wet's escape in the first drive has shown the Boers how to break the block-house line. Others are now driving cattle mercilessly on to the fences, and forcing their way through. One attempt of this sort was only partially prevented this week by the gallantry of the New Zealanders who lost 58 killed and wounded in stemming the rush. But the operation is shown to be risky and costly to the enemy by the unwillingness of native drivers to participate in it and the abandonment of all their belongings by such Boers as get away. The most pleasing item of the week is Lord Methuen's account of the changed attitude of the Boer women towards the once hated rooinek. If the Boer women were won over to reason, the future of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony would be much simplified.

Reciprocity in trade matters is rapidly becoming the cry in Canada. In the Dominion House of Commons on Monday Mr. Charlton courageously proposed that discrimination against the United States should be made unless the United States concede better conditions to Canada. He advocated a reduction of 40 per cent. on dutiable goods to any country which admitted Canadian natural products free, his object clearly being to differentiate between manufactures and natural products. So far as the United States are concerned, he declares that the present Canadian tariff operates more favourably for them still than for Great Britain. The Republic, however, is not the only direction in which the Dominion

is seeking for reciprocity. At a recent meeting in Montreal the one-sidedness of the present preferential arrangement with Great Britain was strongly insisted on, and Sir Charles Tupper this week makes the suggestion that in shaping future fiscal legislation the metropolis will have to do something to make the arrangement mutual. That Canada should voluntarily prejudice her trade relations with other nations in the interests of Great Britain, who gives her no more consideration than is accorded to the most hide-bound of protectionist countries, is obviously unreasonable. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, enlightened as are his views on imperial questions generally, is too much imbued with the Cobden fetish to lend ear to Sir Charles Tupper's demand and to that extent he will, we believe, be out of sympathy with the majority of Canadians.

In the United States for the past week Prince Henry has been enjoying such an atmosphere of pleasant platitude as invariably obtains on such occasions. Of course there has been no deficiency of talk about two great nations and brotherhood and so forth and the Prince has been thanked and welcomed by the President speaking for "the American people". All this is common form, and not to have received the German Emperor's brother in such a spirit would have been churlish, whatever may have been Germany's attitude in regard to the Spanish-American War. The appearance of a prince of the blood, however, seems to have stirred profoundly New York society and to have caused scenes which if humorous were very undignified within the New York Four, Five, or Six Hundred—we forget the precise figures of the social caucus. The "Times" newspaper has not missed the golden opportunity. "Covers laid for 99" was cabled hotly across the Atlantic; and we have had, also by the aid of the cable, a charming glimpse of Prince Henry as he appeared when "he paid a visit to Mrs. Cleveland in her box and had a short conversation with her, afterwards retiring to the Royal box". Those must have been crowded moments of glorious life for the American people.

The blockade of the Mahsud Waziri tribe on the Indian frontier which has dragged on for considerably over a year has reached its last stage. The tribesmen have consented to pay up their fines and we may hope that this is the end of the business. It is true that their original offences have been aggravated by various raids and attacks during the progress of the blockade, in which our outposts have more than once lost severely. On the other hand those aggressive acts have been punished by retaliatory forays in which the Waziris suffered even more heavily. It is probably this punitive action which has at last brought them to their senses. So we may well cry quits and accept a submission which restores the peace of the border—for the time. This conclusion is a distinct triumph for Lord Curzon's frontier policy. Credit is due for the tenacious manner in which he has adhered to the original scheme and avoided the costly alternative of military occupation with annexation in the background.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the distinguished Swedish traveller, has again emerged in India after the most adventurous and successful of all his explorations in Central Asia. He has this time quartered Thibet, penetrating its remote wastes and deserts and making fresh discoveries of buried cities and lost civilisations. His observations will apparently throw much light on the character of the great waterless tracts and the shifting streams which determine the limits of even nomadic life. He seems to have been unusually successful in evading the obstruction which the Thibet authorities offer to all foreigners entering their country. But even he failed, as did his immediate predecessors, in reaching the forbidden city of Lhasa. He was politely but firmly turned back while still some days' journey from it. Dr. Sven Hedin recognises that the Thibetans have some reason for their jealous and exclusive policy in the circumstance that the entry of European travellers and traders into neighbouring countries has usually proved a prelude to the loss of their independence.

Mr. Arnold Forster's replies to criticism on the naval estimates removed some of the apprehensions existing as to the vigilance of the Admiralty, though the doubt as to the adequacy of the new construction scheme remains. Concerning the seaworthiness and speed of His Majesty's ships, the calibre of their guns, the status of the engineers and other questions which have been the occasion of disquiet he was distinctly reassuring. The Admiralty's chief critic is however not in Parliament. Lord Charles Beresford at the United Service Institution on Wednesday reasserted that there is a want of system generally throughout the Admiralty, which is equalled only by the want of system and intelligent anticipation of events shown at the War Office. If the official optimism is justified then Lord Charles Beresford is wrong, but we cannot forget that the official optimism of the War Office previous to October 1899 did not save the Empire from the disasters of the following December in South Africa. Abroad the view is generally entertained that the critics of the Admiralty are right, and the foreigner is confident that however big the British Navy may be from the point of view of ships, the men would either not be forthcoming or if forthcoming would be insufficiently trained. This view is on all fours with that taken by the War Office concerning the Boers, and it can only be hoped that in the event of war it would prove as unwarranted.

Not the least satisfactory announcement made by Mr. Arnold Forster was that this year steps will be taken to secure further co-operation with the colonies in naval matters. The colonial representatives who will come to London for the Coronation will be asked to consider the possibility of some larger contribution to the cost of the navy than is made at present. Sir Michael Hicks Beach's assurance that we shall not approach the colonies by any means as beggars was hardly necessary. Everything goes to show that they are quite ready to add to the obligations they have already voluntarily incurred. But they will, we may be sure, look at the matter in a business-like spirit. There are several questions on which the colonial delegates should indulge in some straight talk. If the colonies are to spend more money on Imperial defence, the Imperial Government must see that blunders such as that brought home to the War Office this week in connexion with the purchase of army remounts are not repeated. Australia was prepared to supply any number of excellent horses at £12 a-piece but because the colonies wanted a contract before starting to train them, the War Office preferred to pay from £25 to £35 a-head.

The London Water debate was not very interesting, for the Bill was perfectly certain to pass from the beginning. The principle of purchase and control by the community has long been conceded, and the only concern of sensible men is to see it acted upon. If there are yet any waverers, we advise them to read the speech of Mr. Boulnois, the advocate of the water companies, and they will soon come round to the side of State and municipal ownership. Take one of his statements. A house rated at £100 would in the West End pay a water rate of £4 10s. 11d., in the East End a rate of £7 7s. 6d. If Mr. Boulnois' figures are correct, they disclose a wicked anomaly, whereby the poorer population are made to pay at a rate some 65 per cent. higher than the richer people of the West End. That is a direct consequence of the separate company system. Mr. Long's Bill will make short work of that. We are glad however, as we are surprised, that Mr. Boulnois did not drag in the common cant about concern for the interests of the widows and orphans who live on water company dividends. We are bound to say that it does not strike us as a high ideal to enter public life merely to push the interests of certain commercial undertakings.

At last we seem to be near the appointment of the committee to investigate the housing clauses required by the standing orders of the House to be inserted in private bills, where land is taken involving the destruction of twenty or more workmen's houses within a

specified area. This committee was promised by the Government last year soon after Mr. Claude Hay succeeded in getting the North-Western Company's Bill rejected. Owing to obstruction by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Opposition whip, it could not be appointed last session. Mr. Ritchie has now again moved for its appointment. We trust no time will be lost in the selection of members to sit, and that they will get to work at once and in earnest. Railways, as we recently pointed out in a leading article, require in the public interest much closer State supervision. The motion in the House as to railway servants' hours made this yet more apparent. Mr. Bell made out a very strong case, which we were glad to see Mr. Gerald Balfour did not receive by a non possumus. The "defeat of the Government" was of no significance whatever.

The Bill introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Lytton to amend the Factories Act by the inclusion of laundries in religious houses has very properly been accepted by the Government and it has passed its second reading. Much of the misapprehension as to the effects of the proposal in the Government's Bill of last session has in the interval disappeared, and we are glad to see that none of the speakers made the mistake of using harsh language in respect of the institutions in question. The Government in the meantime having taken steps to remove the prejudice against the Bill it would have been a more becoming attitude on Lord Lytton's part, considering his newness to political life, if he had waited for the Government itself to deal with the matter. A question from him would have been in better taste than a Bill of his own to forestall the Government.

On Saturday Mr. Justice Bigham sentenced Goudie and Burge to ten years' penal servitude and Kelly and Stiles to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for their respective parts in the Liverpool Bank frauds. There has been general agreement that the charges were completely proved against them. But there has been far from agreement in the opinion expressed by the judge that the Bank of Liverpool was not responsible by reason of any kind of negligence. That cannot be accepted in view of what appeared as to its account-keeping. If any bank uses the same system, it cannot complain that it has not had due warning if it is similarly victimised. Another matter of unfavourable comment is that while the judge seemed to hold out a promise of leniency in case of restitution it was not kept, for Kelly and Stiles were sentenced to the maximum possible punishment. But undoubtedly Goudie's and Burge's sentence was not so heavy as it might have been made. It is wrong too to speak of an implied promise. The judge holds over his sentences to see what is done in restitution. Where the sentence can be made severer he will make it if there is no restitution. In Kelly and Stiles' case the sentence could not be severer, and if it had been less it would have added to the disproportion between their sentences and that of the others where the moral guilt was hardly less.

On Tuesday the adjourned inquiry into the affairs of the London and Globe Corporation was concluded with the re-examination of Mr. Whitaker Wright. He denied that business was ever done by him which was not approved by the directors. He explained that the compulsory liquidation of the British America Company arose out of dealings with Rosslands and Kootenays shares which were closed down when the Globe suspended. The creditors declined to submit to the questions being settled by arbitration or in the Courts. The losses of the Globe arose out of transactions in Lake View shares which were not merely a big speculation. The Corporation was deceived by its engineers on several occasions, and what ought to have been a profit of £1,000,000 a year resulted in a loss of that sum. At the conclusion of his examination a letter was read written by the late Marquess of Dufferin expressing satisfaction that Mr. Whitaker Wright was to continue in the management under the reconstruction scheme in

the voluntary winding-up; and declaring that from first to last he (the Marquess) had had the most perfect confidence in Mr. Wright's personal integrity of which he had given proof by the endeavours to ward off the danger by which the Corporation was so suddenly overtaken. It was stated that Mr. Whitaker Wright was not a debtor in the winding-up but a creditor for £50,000.

Miss Stone has been released, and we dare say that by now half a dozen newspaper syndicates, to say nothing of publishers on both sides of the Atlantic, have cabled offering her several pounds per thousand words or a royalty of 25 per cent. on sales to tell the story of what she has gone through. We commiserate Miss Stone on the discomfort and anxiety which she has certainly experienced and are glad she has been rendered up safe and sound by the brigands. But how many years of her life would not many an enterprising young Englishwoman give to go to Turkey and get kidnapped and presently return home to write up her adventures? Though Miss Stone is free, the tangle of the plot has yet to be unravelled: it is as complicated as that of the "Moonstone". A few points the mysterious jumble seems to show: that it certainly was a Bulgarian atrocity: that a number of perfectly innocent villagers were beaten by army officials because in reply to questions they told the truth: that the Americans were touchy and made a mess of things. No doubt in saying this we lay ourselves open to the charge by the American press that we think any stick good enough to beat an American with.

The centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo was celebrated on Wednesday in Paris, Rome, Athens and Brussels. His name is too great for the "Latin nations" to claim an exclusive interest in it, and the French have hardly done justice to their hero in excluding from their programme any representatives of the nations who have not the honour of describing themselves by that title. In England, though we should not express our appreciation in the grandiloquent rhetoric of M. Hanotaux and M. Leygues, we could go far in our admiration and reverence for the greatest literary genius that Europe has produced for fifty years. Beside him the modern French poets are small. He was built on the grand scale and saw life as do the great poets. He was no morbid weakling unmanly and unsexed. His inspiration was drawn from the themes of the epic and of tragedy; and M. Leygues' criticism commends itself as the very truth going to the heart of Hugo's power over the thought and emotion of his readers. He felt mightily and expressed nobly "the ideas of liberty, justice, concord, and pity". Who that has read "Les Misérables" and "L'Homme qui rit", those two great prose epics, has not felt the grandeur and the terror, and sorrow of life? Who that has read "Travailleurs de la mer" has not better felt the secrets of nature? His enormous vitality and exuberance of imagination often made him transgress the canons of French as of English taste. He was frequently grandiloquent, not seldom bathetic, never mean or common. His genius was tumultuous not serene, but he bears his readers on mighty wings into an aëther stimulating to the mind and soul. All who have felt this stimulus must have had lively sympathy with the magnificent demonstration in the Panthéon.

The suggestion of a testimonial to the Bishop of Worcester has been taken up energetically, and is already quite successful. The money, raised in small sums from the very many who feel they owe a debt of personal gratitude to Dr. Gore for his teaching and example, is to be spent in the purchase of certain theological works which the Bishop needs. One might almost have thought this was sending coals to Newcastle—perhaps screws to Birmingham would be a more apposite apophthegm—but it is the Bishop's desire, and that is the only thing one wants to know in the matter. We could not conceive the suggestion of this testimonial falling flat, still it is pleasant to find the response so very ready. The treasurer to the fund is Mr. George W. E. Russell, 18 Wilton Street, S.W.

Every lover of birds will be, and every decent person ought to be, glad that the Society for the Protection of Wild Birds thrives. Last Wednesday's meeting was pleasant to attend as providing ocular demonstration that there is at any rate a nucleus of ladies who have right minds on this question. We could not say the speeches equally made for pleasure. They did not at all suggest the singing of birds—unless it were the yellow-hammer which hangs long on the last note. The main suggestion of the inauguration of a "Bird and Tree Day" (Sir George Kekewich is to be thanked for saving the society from the vulgar Americanism "arbor day") is probably harmless and may do some good. But it strikes us as rather fussy and feebly sentimental. We cannot subscribe to Sir George Kekewich's smooth saying to an audience mainly feminine that ladies who deck themselves, as the savages do, with borrowed plumage are to be charged not with cruelty but with "thoughtlessness". If a woman thinks that paradise-birds and others do not object to being slaughtered to extinction, she is at least what a lawyer would call constructively cruel; if she does not think at all, she is worse; for she does not think simply because she does not care. There is only one excuse possible for these "thoughtless" ladies. If they think that feathers have an affinity for their hats as nearest to their brains, their thought is much to the point.

The hooded or grey crow is of course a well-known visitor in winter to various parts of England, but one does not expect to see the bird stalking about the beach at low tide off Chelsea. Last week, however, at about the time the Bird Protection meeting was being held, one was to be seen there, mixing with the common and the black-headed gulls that frequent the place in such large numbers. Mr. W. H. Hudson should note this for the next edition of his charming "Birds in London". It is to be hoped that if the bird stays he will not fall out with the several carrion crows which dwell in the district. If the crows are as wise as they are said to be, they will give up the country more and more for the town. In the country the hand of everybody is against them, which is not surprising when their reputation is considered. Yet one thing in the carrion crow's favour has been averred. It is a chaste fowl, pairing for life.

The Bank returns of Thursday show an increase in the total reserve of £396,620 to £27,139,800 whilst the proportion is lower by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 45 per cent. The requirements of the market during the past week have been strongly marked by an increase in other securities of £3,109,580, most of which has been carried to the other side of the account in other deposits and this addition to the last-named item plus an advance of £1,230,070 in the public deposits largely explains the changes in the reserve and proportion above indicated. The active note circulation is lower by £54,135 and the stock of coin and bullion is stronger by £342,490 at £37,852,285. The stock markets during the past week have not been particularly active. The Funds have been steady but close with a dull tone, proceeding entirely from an absence of business: the issue of £3,000,000 in Treasury bills was made on Tuesday at the average rate per cent. of £2 16s. 4d.

The Home railway market has been steady with no special feature. The American railway market has been extremely dull throughout and there appears to be no probability of an improvement until the litigation pending in New York is settled. The mining markets have been fully occupied with the settlement which was completed on Thursday. Although the volume of business transacted during the past account in South African mines has not been very large, yet a big account open for the rise was exposed and it is quite probable that a curtailment of facilities for carrying over may bring about further forced selling; with the exception of a few particular stocks the influential financial houses are not supporting the market and no improvement is likely to take place until news of some decided improvement in the position in South Africa is received. The remaining markets have been featureless. Consols 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank rate 3 per cent. (6 February, 1902).

LIBERALISM—THE REVISED VERSION.

WHETHER in the disappearance of the word "Imperial" we have the long-expected appearance of the Liberal Imperialist imago, we do not quite know. That a further stage has been reached is plain; first there was the Imperial Liberal Council, then the Liberal Imperial League, and now the Liberal League. But whether the third stage represents the imago or the chrysalis as yet hardly appears. There is a fourth stage to be accounted for, the egg, and we are in difficulty where to find it. If the Imperial Liberal Council was the egg, then the Liberal League will be the chrysalis, and the final and perfect form has yet to appear. But we forget: we overlooked "Imperialism in brackets": perhaps "Liberal (Imperialist) League" was the caterpillar, emerging from the ovum, the Imperial Liberal Council, which turned into the pupa, the Liberal Imperial League, whence the perfect insect, the Liberal League, has now emerged in triumph, though at present perhaps in a teneral state, not yet endowed with its full brilliancy of colour. If we hesitate to describe the new League as the imago of Liberal Imperialism, it is because we shrink from suggesting that Lord Rosebery is a butterfly, brilliant but fragile, that may soon "spread its wings To the blue heavens and fly". That is a kind of apotheosis that might not commend itself to less æthereal members. Mr. Perks for instance would probably prefer to remain on solid earth. But, perfect or immature, the new Liberalism has at any rate achieved a concrete form; and we are willing to give Lord Rosebery all credit for having acquired the courage to take a step so definite. The step is definite, all that is said about "not breaking with the Liberal party" notwithstanding. We all understand that, as in every contest, each side manœuvres to make the other begin. We shall see this sort of manœuvring for some time yet; but the fight will come.

We have said from the beginning that if Liberal Imperialists have courage, they will have very good chances in the political game: and we think so still. Not immediate, of course, but final. We base our calculation on English human nature, which is a more persistent force than political organisation. Organisation frequently moulds the individual but is itself moulded by the mass. There is often no change in organisation, when there has been a revolution in the opinion organisation has existed to enshrine. That is where comes in the advantage of continuity in name. Call people by the same name and they will blithely shed everything it connotes, being persuaded that as they are still Conservatives or Liberals they at any rate have not changed. Observation leads us to the conclusion that liberal imperialism, in a literal not party sense, fits very well a very common British type of to-day. If it means anything practical, it means pride of empire, desire for national expansion, coupled with a feeling for everything that is modern, which is called progress. Add to this the taking of the average man, mediocrity, as the absolute standard of right and wrong, with the discarding of all ties of Church, nonconformity, and class, and, other things being equal, he will be a Liberal imperialist. It is quite true that now he is usually a Conservative, and he emphatically is not a Radical. He is a Conservative simply because other things have not been equal; and his influence in the party, a negative though far from negligible influence, has unquestionably Liberalised it. The radical temper is never that of the centre of any party: the radical temper is at this moment to be found in as many men on the ministerial as on the opposition side. It is exceptional and marks the best and worst. If the type we speak of were radical in temper, it could never make a working party. But seeing that this type represents imperialism, "progress", and indifferentism, can anyone who has observed the modern man doubt for a moment that in it you have the germ of a large popular party? The Irish question and the survival of Manchesterism have kept things in an artificial position. If Liberal imperialism has leaders strong enough to hold on during the process of re-settlement consequent on the removal of the disturbing influences of Home Rule and derelict Manchester

wreckage, we do not see how they can help making a very powerful party in the end.

Mr. Morley would doubtless say that this revision of the Liberal text results in a version having nothing in common with the authorised version at all. Perhaps ; but that is no matter in the prospects of party. They will be called Liberals. We agree that their politics will not be Liberalism except in one aspect—but it is just the aspect of Liberalism which has given it all its strength. The party will continue the liberating tradition of ancient Liberalism—the discarding of ties of ecclesiasticism, privilege, legal formality. But in everything else it will not be Liberal at all. We agree with Mr. Morley that Liberalism has never meant imperialism ; it has always meant individualism, humanitarianism, political not social reform, and aggressive secularism. And the new party will have none of these things. The plain truth is that positive Liberalism is dying and no party that was positively Liberal could in these days live, much less grow.

Mr. Asquith has read the signs of the times ; and he sees that if he is to have a party with any chance of ultimate survival, he must take advantage of a variation in harmony with present environment. He finds this in the leaning of certain men happening to be in the old Liberal party towards imperial ideas, and in certain others, sometimes the same men, towards social reforms. On these two variants he proposes to bring political selection to bear, thereby reinforcing what he probably believes, with us, to be a natural selection. Hence his introduction to a programme of private inspiration prepared by Mr. Herbert Samuel which is described by its author as an attempt to state the principles and proposals of contemporary Liberalism in England. Mr. Asquith soothes his old friends with the view that the more the Liberal party changes the more it is the same thing. The more it leaves behind the historic principles on which it started and till recently continued the more nearly it becomes what it was intended to be. People one time were free, according to the fathers of the creed, the less they were under the restraints and compulsion of positive law. Now to attain freedom, the true Liberal freedom, to make the best use of "faculty, opportunity, energy, life" they must look to the State to help them. That is what keeps the Liberal party in touch with the progress of the time ; they have altered their tactics but they still mean what they always meant. The plea seems a rather ingenious one for avoiding the conclusion that Liberalism is a failure. The socialism of which it now boasts itself is really an adaptation of Tory principles. Mr. Asquith is good enough to admit that Toryism in Beaconsfield's time is not the Toryism of Eldon. When the Liberals have accepted in social and industrial matters the basis of Toryism, there seems to remain only a difference of opinion as to details. As far as domestic politics go we should think that with the exception of the disestablishment of the Church, which indeed is only put in Mr. Samuel's programme pro forma for he admits its hopelessness, there is hardly any item of it but would figure in a modern Tory programme. The domestic wants of this time really compel a programme which can only differ in the aim with which its items are proposed by each political party. The method is bound to be the same, namely the extension of the functions of the State ; at least so long as the present views as to the desirability of State action prevail.

Mr. Asquith rejoices in one difference between Liberals and Tories. Popular legislation, he says, has always been looked on by the latter with apprehension, by the former with exultation. If he means by popular "for the people's good", it is not true ; as witness the Factory Acts : if he means "springing from the people, or giving more political power to the people", we think it is true, and is indeed a nicely accurate description of the respective attitudes of the two parties. The Tory does not believe in democracy, for he uses his eyes and sees that the average man is little removed from a fool, though he may be very amiable in character. We do not grudge Mr. Asquith any capital he may make out of this difference of temper in the Conservative and Liberal imperialist. Possibly he thinks he and his friends must put up with

small mercies in the way of difference. But we doubt his making much by it. Everybody who wants the vote has got it, and in politics nobody troubles about gratitude. As a cry, democracy is spent. No one now looks for miracles from popular government as men did in '48. Rather its votaries are much pleased if they can show that it has done no harm. Still the old cry may ease the Liberal transformation. Harlequin does nothing, but you must have him.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

"THIS is a question of very great importance, of far greater importance than a superficial observer might suppose looking at the state of these benches and comparing it with their condition last night when we were discussing such questions as whether we should meet on Wednesday or Friday." Thus spoke Mr. Asquith and His Majesty's faithful Commons well deserved his rebuke, for the First Lord's statement issued the week before had been set out with unusual clearness and more attractively than in former years. In its technicality is avoided so far as possible that any reader of average intelligence might grasp the drift of its contents. It foreshadowed an interesting address on the introduction of the Estimates and Mr. Arnold Forster rose to the occasion.

Statistics make dull reading, and the Naval Estimates involve such intricate accounts that it is not safe to look upon the increase in the net amount asked for as affording a test by which the expenditure of any two years can be compared. Put briefly, the increase asked for is £380,000 more than it was for 1901-2 ; but since £563,000, which in the year now ending went to pay for guns and ammunition, will in the year 1902-3 be applicable to personnel and construction, £943,000 is the additional amount really available for what Mr. Arnold Forster calls the effective service of the Navy. To this he adds a supplementary estimate of £191,000 and brings the total net effective increase for this year alone to £1,134,000, but since later on he said that this supplementary estimate is to pay for work done during 1901-2, why should it be added to the £943,000 and claimed as part of the net effective increase for "this year alone" ?

Putting figures aside, what is the programme for new construction ? Though rapidity of completion in the building of ships is of the first importance, it is equally essential that the laying down of new vessels should not be allowed to fall behindhand. We are told that the programme is equal to any preceding one and it must be accepted as the expert opinion of the Board of Admiralty that it is adequate, nevertheless two battleships and two armoured cruisers seem a small number to lay down when the future is considered. The smaller fry can be turned out fairly rapidly and there is a good deal in the argument that it does not do to build too many of such vessels since they may soon become obsolete, but battleships and the larger cruisers take a long time to complete, and in their case conditions which will exist at the time of their completion have to be regarded and this means roughly looking ahead four years. The Navy Department of the United States propose to lay down three first-class battleships and two first-class armoured cruisers in the coming year. It must be remembered that the "two-power standard for a minimum" is at best but a rough guide ; there is danger of its becoming a shibboleth. In this respect Mr. Asquith and Mr. Haldane in the subsequent debate did good service by drawing attention once again to the commercial and maritime progress of Germany and the United States. It has to be taken on trust that the Intelligence Department is abreast of its work, but the members of its staff might be added to with advantage as the pressure of work there is very great. The administrative changes, the supply of armour, of armour-piercing projectiles and reserve ammunition, the improvements in dockyard machinery, and increased rate of construction are all matters which call for congratulation and when the reconstruction proposals are carried into effect, the fighting value of the ships concerned will be much increased whilst their speed

will lose very little by the alterations. The new "scout" class is not yet designed. The want of a special type which can keep the sea at a distance from its base has lately become very evident, and if these vessels are a success they should prove a welcome addition to the fleet. As the Board intend to continue building submarines, it must be presumed that they have so far been considered satisfactory.

With reference to personnel, the creation of the Fleet Reserve has undoubtedly been a step in the right direction and the arrest of the decline in enlistment for the R.N. Reserve is a hopeful sign, but that force is far below its proper strength and its condition cannot be called satisfactory. The committee appointed to report on the whole question of Reserves is a strong one, and as it has to consider the establishment of a Volunteer force, there is now a chance that the matter may be thoroughly threshed out. Since the duties of the seagoing Volunteer would probably be more those of a marine than of a blue-jacket, the attention of the committee should first be directed to the marines. As was to be expected the treatment of the engineers by the Admiralty was made a subject for discussion by Colonel Denny. Mr. Arnold Forster in his reply endeavoured at some length to remove popular misconception on this question. It is a thorny one, but we believe the Admiralty is doing its best to grapple with it. There is American experience to guide, it is well to go warily and it may be hoped that the increased opportunities for promotion will serve to show the engineers that their interests are not neglected. Experiments are being made in the training of naval officers and it is fairer to wait until these have had a sufficient trial before making remarks upon them, in any case they are earnest of good intentions. The final report of the Boiler Committee has so lately appeared that the Admiralty can hardly be blamed for not quite knowing what sort of boilers to adopt. The water-tube system has so much to recommend it that its complete ultimate adoption is only a matter of time; experience will eventually overcome the difficulties with which it has hitherto been confronted. The present is a transition stage and it would be wrong to put all the eggs in one basket, but it will be a great relief to the Admiralty and everybody else when homogeneity combined with efficiency is arrived at in this matter of boilers. The construction of auxiliary ships proceeds on a modest scale and though their necessity has been very strongly urged in some quarters, it must be remembered that these auxiliaries would not only require crews and safe anchorages to be found for them, but also protection from the enemy; the fewer therefore we can conveniently do with the greater the gain in mobility and independence of action. At all events it is far better to encourage the building of ships for the mercantile marine on lines that will enable them to be turned easily and rapidly into auxiliary vessels in case of emergency.

THE RE-MAKING OF IRELAND.

SOME people perhaps will think the best things in Mr. Wyndham's speech at Dover on the Irish Question were the jests about the quarrels of the Liberals. The popular politician usually begins his platform speeches with these confections to tickle the palate of his audience. In our view the most interesting part of the speech was that which touched on the agricultural position of Ireland. We gather that Mr. Wyndham is in sympathy with the programme of the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Education, though it is rather curious that he should have made no reference whatever to the highly successful meeting of the Council of Agriculture, which the Government surely have reason to congratulate themselves upon.

Mr. Plunkett's position at the Department is happily no longer in the least degree insecure. The doubt as to whether he could continue to hold office, being out of Parliament, has been dispelled. We hear with entire satisfaction that the feeling is shared by all, except those who favour a policy of wrecking and exasperation, that it is essential the Vice-President should carry on the work which he initiated and has

thrown himself into with such zeal. No doubt it was the intention of Parliament, when the office was created, that the holder should sit in the House: he was in fact to be the Parliamentary Vice-President, a Minister answering pretty closely to the heads of those State departments of agriculture and industry that exist in various Continental countries. Yet the Government is willing that Mr. Plunkett should continue in office, though not in Parliament: at the present time, a good many responsible Irishmen of all shades of opinion desire it—the meeting of the Council of Agriculture and the speeches of Mr. Field, M.P. and others are a clear sign of that—and nothing unconstitutional is risked by the relaxation. By-and-by no doubt it will be absolutely necessary for the Vice-President, whoever he be, again to have a seat in the House: out of the new movement many a legislative scheme is sure to take shape, and the Vice-President must then be at Westminster to steer his Bills through Parliament and to help Irish members who will need his advice about many industrial and educational matters. At present, however, when the movement is but taking form, he is certainly much better employed in Dublin than he could be at Westminster. Now is the organising period: the legislative comes later.

In "Revolutions" man is represented as standing by the side of God before he takes up his work on the earth. In his hand a heap of letters is put, and he is bid to make with these what word he can. He turns them, later, many times, and the combinations of the letters make various countries and nations. Yet, in the midst of his labours, he is haunted by "an inextinguishable sense" that he has not made what he should,

" That he has still, though old, to recommence,
Since he has not yet found the word God would".

We are apparently just beginning to be haunted by Arnold's "inextinguishable sense" in regard to Ireland. But how long it has been in coming, and how grievous has been the waste of time and resources, the fury and folly of party politics over Ireland, whilst we have groped in the dark! Not one section is to blame, but all. Tory, Liberal, Radical, Nationalist, Orangeman, Roman Catholic—we have one and all failed to see that our contests and our counsels have led us no nearer to the spelling out of the word Ireland as God would have us spell it. The real problem of to-day, which must be solved before Ireland can take its place in the advance of the Empire, is not political or religious or historic. It is in the main economic. Is it not extraordinary how long it has taken for this simple fact to be borne in upon us? Indeed we are not thoroughly awake to it even to-day, as Irish debates, Irish newspapers and the speeches of too many leading statesmen show clearly. Yet for years past our English politicians, big and small alike, have been emancipating themselves from the shackles of outworn creeds, of the party fads and cries that dominated politics, before men began to think of social reforms for England; of labour legislation and rehousing and education. In Ireland Colonel Saunderson and Mr. William Redmond must still be eating fire; Mr. Healy would scarcely be out of date if he once more talked of dying in the last ditch with Mr. Johnson of Ballykilbeg. The Irish are the quickest-witted race in the Empire; yet they would seem to cling devotedly to stale cries and devices. We are really not quite sure whether if a ballot could be taken to-morrow, as to the most popular man in Ireland, many of his bitter opponents would not declare for Colonel Saunderson. Whilst, as for Mr. Plunkett, we believe, absurd as it seems, that there are Irish members of his own party who would vote for Mr. Healy or Mr. O'Brien far rather than for him. They who venture off the beaten track in regard to public affairs in Ireland are suspects. They are thought by their friends to be taking a mean advantage of their own side; by their foes are accused of cunning schemes for killing Home Rule by kindness.

So intense are the prejudices, so obstinate the anachronisms which a reformer with an entirely novel programme—for in effect Mr. Plunkett's is that—has to face, that to the pessimist mind his task may seem hopeless. The range of difficulties he has to surmount may wear

that Himalayan look that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule plans wore for Lord Randolph Churchill. And Mr. Plunkett's constant air of detachment—no assumed one, we all know—from what must be called the rage of ordinary Irish party politics only serves perhaps to aggravate the feeling against him. Nevertheless we are convinced that, persisted in, the new movement must gradually prevail. Happily, as the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Council of Agriculture showed, it has begun to gather supporters from different parts of the country, amongst its open sympathisers being even a few Irish members of Parliament. As success crowns the efforts of the new department to help the farmers and to make Irish labour more efficient—notoriously, it is less efficient at present than that of any other part of the United Kingdom—many who now hold aloof will come into line. How vigorous is the young movement must be felt by everyone who knows what has already been done. Only a day or two since there was published a report of the Department describing the inquiry conducted by Professor Nocard into that constant scourge of Irish agriculture, mortality among calves; and there is little doubt that, thanks to the Department's enterprise, the cause and cure have both been found. A seed-testing station, experiments and suggestions in regard to growing early potatoes, establishing a cheese-making industry in the South, even in regard to the cultivation of tobacco, are among the many activities of Mr. Plunkett's staff and the local bodies they work with. Technical education, so woefully neglected hitherto in Ireland, has an important place on the programme. The foundations are being laid in short for an all-round agricultural and industrial revival throughout the country. The scoffer may ask whether we hope to make the Irish forget Cromwell and all the other bitter memories of their relations with England of old by testing their seed potatoes or curing their calves of white scour. Our answer is that a thriving land with high hopes of the future has little inclination to mope over its dead past: and our belief is that Mr. Plunkett's movement will give a great impetus to Irish industry, will bring out the latent resources of the land and its people. An arduous, possibly a long task lies before Mr. Plunkett; but we believe that, if he holds himself as serenely detached as ever from the party strife, and works steadily on, little heeding slight or jealousy, he will prove adequate to it. It is a great work: the prizes from a material point of view are small perhaps and few: but we have entirely mistaken Mr. Plunkett if he is one who hungers for such guerdon. He who sets his hand to this hard thing must find in "the wages of going on" a reward as real as Virtue does in the song. The duty and the policy alike of the Government are not less clear. We are not disposed to deny them credit for the part they have played. But their fortune in having such a man as Mr. Plunkett ready for the work, indeed their prime inspirer in the whole matter, has been very kind. They should back him with all their power.

THE POSITION OF THE BISHOPS.

THE consecration and enthronement of the new Bishop of Worcester were marked by two eloquent testimonials to his position in the ecclesiastical world. The prudential considerations, which (needlessly as we think) relegated the former rite to the seclusion of Lambeth Chapel, served to emphasise the presence among the communicants of a high ecclesiastic of the ancient Armenian Church. No less eloquent was the ovation accorded to their new High Church Bishop by the evangelicals and dissenters of Worcester. Of course in itself the popularity of an ecclesiastic, especially with those who are not of his own school, is a doubtful title to honour. The cry of the great Pope "I have loved righteousness and hated iniquity, and therefore I die in exile" still sounds a warning note to those drawing-room divines of whom men in general and heretics in particular speak smooth things. But the respect felt for Dr. Gore alike within and without the Anglican communion is the recognition of the "iustum et tenacem propositi virum", the teacher who like his predecessor S. Wulfstan has ever loyally served, and, ever refused to flatter, either his

Church or nation, of the theologian, who has taught ecclesiastical controversialists that a good cause is the gainer when the loyalty and learning of its advocate are set off by a transparent honesty of purpose and a chivalrous regard for the feelings of opponents. The wisdom and chivalry of the new bishop justify the brightest hopes alike for the Church in England and in the Worcester diocese. As one who has restated the Anglican position with more power and force than any living divine, and as one who clearly grasps alike the practical needs of the Anglican communion and the feelings of religious bodies external to her, he will bring to the councils of the Episcopate statesmanship and courage. And as the chief ruler of the Church in a district where there is alike need for the assertion of definite Christianity and for a tactful protest against a too exuberant Philistinism he should be a great power making for righteousness and civilisation.

There is however one cause for anxiety as to the new prelate's future. The fear is that he may adopt that peculiarly modern conception of the duties of an English bishop, which treats him as the sole administrative official of his diocese. If Bishop Gore takes this view he may and will do some excellent administrative business, he will probably ruin his health, and he will certainly be lost to theology and the Church universal. In the interests alike of the Church and of his successors in the episcopal office, the faithful must hope that in place of combining with his chief pastorate the duties of archdeacon, rural dean, and churchwarden, he will be a guide and governor in things spiritual. If he can in any degree revive this, the true conception of the episcopal office, he will do much to rescue the Anglican Church from a great danger. For at the present time it is undeniable that though our Church is nothing, if not episcopal, our bishops are not its rulers. They ordain, they confirm, they consecrate churches and burial-grounds, they institute and sometimes inhibit incumbents, they veto ritualistic prosecutions, they exercise a wide patronage, they even sometimes make speeches in the House of Lords; but withal they direct the theology of their clergy and laity far less than do the editors of the "Record" and the "Church Times". Now this powerlessness of the episcopate is due in the main to two causes both of ancient growth, the gigantic dimensions of our dioceses, and the complete breakdown of our diocesan organisation. For the first of these evils Norman feudalism is responsible. In the old days of Anglo-Saxon freedom men made less work over the division of a diocese than we do over the division of a parish. Feudalism and freeholds turned the successor of the Apostles into a sort of king and, what was far worse, his diocese into a sort of kingdom. To touch him was sacrifice: but to touch his diocese was to cause political complications. And we still live under the shadow of the dead tyranny. To three Englishmen out of five Odo of Bayeux Earl of Kent still represents episcopal dignity. The subject of the division of a diocese is approached by our rulers as though it were the matter of an addition of a new order to the Peerage. So comes the startling anomaly that the City of Birmingham, which on its civil side appropriates the entire services of half a dozen and more M.P.'s and of a Mayor and Corporation to boot, is for ecclesiastical purposes a fraction of the diocese of Worcester.

But the size of the modern diocese (which is surely if very slowly being reduced) is not so grave an obstacle to healthy episcopal influence as is the absence of any workable diocesan organisation through which the bishop can act. Of course there is the Diocesan Conference—but it chiefly serves to advertise the "leading layman". There is the Chancellor, but when he is not taking fees he is probably issuing a faculty to remove from a church some ornament which the bishop commanded to the faithful in the last sermon that he preached there. There is the Cathedral Chapter, properly the bishop's privy council, but then he seldom consults it except when he asks it to sign his Chancellor's patent, and this is one among many reasons why things have lately not gone well in the diocese of Worcester. And there is the Archdeacon. Since Bishop Wilberforce's time that gentleman

has learned the meaning of archidiaconal functions ; but a good deal of red tape prevents him from being the useful episcopal servant that he was in the Middle Ages. The truth is that since the Puritan revolution the English diocesan administration ceased to work until the Oxford Movement. In the Middle Ages a bishop might go to a crusade or on an embassy, and his archdeacons and officials duly enforced his will on clerics and layfolks alike. To-day our press assures us that the sickness or old age of a bishop means the disorganisation of a diocese. But not even a healthy prelate can run a great organisation single handed, and unless the diocesan machinery can be renovated our dioceses will remain disorganised, and our bishops will either die young, or go back to the laissez faire habits of the days when George III. was king. We wish that those who cry for administrator bishops would consider the circumstances of the oldest bishopric of Western Christendom. Analysed to their origines the Pope and his Cardinals are simply a bishop and chapter with a working administrative machine. Imagine the Pope as an English bishop with cardinals whom he never consulted, and officials whom he was powerless to check. Were he the greatest of administrators, the King of Italy and the Protestants might still sleep easy. The pressing need for the Anglican Church is the revival of the episcopal factor as a governing and directing authority. But to secure this revival every diocesan bishop must have a working chapter and a working synod, real archdeacons and, until the Sees are subdivided sufficiently, suffragans. Otherwise he will be lost in the greatness of his task, and his office will ever be dwarfed by his personality. No man realises the greatness of the episcopal office more than does Bishop Gore. It is in his power to do much for the restoration amongst us of its true character.

OXFORD AND THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

I.

IN 1892 the examination for the Indian Civil Service was revolutionised. The limit of age of candidates was raised from nineteen to twenty-four and the examination itself was assimilated to that of the Home Civil Services, there being henceforth a joint examination for the two services. Without entering on detailed statistics it may be safely assumed that previous to 1892 ninety per cent. of the successful Indian candidates had been prepared by crammers (instructors whose final cause is to prepare students for professional examinations and professional examinations alone), whereas it was now clear that the commissioners by the new system amongst many important objects aimed at securing two : firstly, to draw as largely as possible for the public service candidates who had already received a university education (a liberal as opposed to a professional education) ; and secondly, to eliminate directly or indirectly the necessity for the crammer who had enjoyed a virtual monopoly of training the future Indian civilian.

The change was momentous and on all hands it was recognised at the time that it must slowly but surely modify, possibly revolutionise, the systems and methods of university and other education. At Oxford and Cambridge the change was warmly welcomed, and the results have been watched with the deepest interest tempered by growing misgiving. After ten examinations (1892-1901 inclusive) certain conclusions are making themselves patent to all who will impartially face the facts. Since 1892 the number of successful candidates who have had no other education than a university one has decreased ; the number of candidates supplementing a more or less complete university training by tuition at a crammer's has steadily increased, and the amount of the supplement has still more increased. This year out of 94 successful candidates 26 have had no special tuition outside their university, 68 have had such special tuition of whom 37 have had it for six months or upwards, and 28 for one year or upwards. Thirdly, that it is no longer possible for a candidate to be sure of success who offers only the group of subjects which have given him a first class in

an Honour school or Tripos at Oxford or Cambridge. In other words if the commissioners desired to secure the success of university-bred men who stood on first-class honours and first-class honours alone, or to eliminate the crammer indirectly or directly, their system has failed.

This is not comforting to those who believe that in the theory and practice of a liberal education as exemplified at Oxford and Cambridge are maintained the best interests of the individual and of the State. The crammer has taken up the challenge of 1892 ; he commenced by striving to be a modest coadjutor ; he has almost become an indispensable aid to success. How long will it be before he ousts the university altogether ? Influential sections in Oxford are disposed to shrug their shoulders and adopt the optimist attitude, *nolumus leges mutari*. We are here, they tell us, to educate, not to pass men into any examination ; if parents and candidates are so stupid as to imagine that the crammer can provide them with our liberal education then they must suffer for their folly. God forbid that we should tinker our monumental structure into a shoddy imitation of the intellectual hothouse at Powis Square or elsewhere. It is in short the attitude of the British trader as revealed in the consular reports. Our wares are the best ; our customers must adapt themselves not we. The argument would be perfect if only the parent or the candidate did suffer. But he does not ; he goes to the crammer and succeeds, glorying in the obvious moral. And the crammer triumphantly cries ; Our success is due to our beating you, the universities, at your own game. The exam. of 1892 was modelled to suit you ; we are now teaching what you teach ; our staff is drawn from the best of the universities ; we beat you because our teachers can teach and we make our students really work, because we have adopted your methods and improved them. "Tu l'as voulu, Georges Dandin : tu l'as !"

Nor can we forget the British parent to whom snug in villadom "a liberal education" has no meaning, save that his cheque-book tells him that it unquestionably means a liberal expenditure. What he does understand is facts. His boy must pass into the Civil Service. The universities say if Tom gets a first class he will probably pass ; and if a second—well ! and what of subjects other than those recognised in an Honour school—French, German, Geology, &c. ? To him the crammer replies : I will teach your son exactly what he will learn at Oxford, and any other subject he may select from Arabic to Geology ; I will undertake that he passes (and he does). People in trouble about their souls have joined the Roman Church because Anglicans admit such may be saved, while the Roman Church is not sure of the Anglican. Similarly the British parent selects the certainty—the crammer—and he has the blessed experience of reaping the fruits of his wisdom in his life-time. Every year the Civil Service and its appointments loom larger in the public mind. It is the only certain career to a young man who will not take Orders, has no desire to teach, and cannot afford the lottery of the Bar. Every year its claims will increase ; and the statistics show that except in the case of a dozen exceptionally gifted the universities are not a sure road to success. The Oxford man cannot, alas, truly advise the anxious inquirer to-day—Go to Oxford, enjoy a liberal education, the less you worry about the exam. the more surely will your appointment be in your pocket.

To sum up. We maintain emphatically that in the interest of the Civil servants and of the public service of the State it is of vital importance that successful candidates should be trained by a liberal education such as a great university alone can give ; that any divorce between the universities and the public services will be disastrous to both. We readily admit that the crammers may teach as well as the universities but that the essence and virtue of a liberal education lie not merely in the acquisition of knowledge but in the life in, and membership of, a residential university. No crammer's organisation however broadly planned can supply this, and the fact and the results are happily beyond dispute. Secondly, it is only too clear that if things continue as they are, the number of successful candidates who have had no other than a university

training will probably sink to a miserable fraction ; that conversely the number of candidates in whose training the crammer has been the sole or the preponderating element will steadily increase. Thirdly, if Oxford is not prepared to face the facts and frame a policy which will convince the most ignorant or the most sceptical that a liberal education can and does " pay " in the highest and lowest senses, it will certainly cease to be an alma mater for the public services and will thereby irretrievably damage its position in the nation. What that policy for Oxford might be we propose briefly to indicate in a second article.

TO THE SOUTH POLE.

SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM'S address to the Royal Geographical Society and his appeal for £20,000, with which to equip a relief ship to go to the aid of the " Discovery " in July, have once again turned attention to Antarctic research. Antarctic exploration has a great spice of danger, both " to those that stay and those that roam " : there is danger on the sea and in the floe, in the preliminary committee and in the frigid calm of the learned society. Yet there is an attraction that overcomes all risk ; the young and adventurous will yearn towards the south until the ice-fields become as commonplace as Central Africa, and then they will continue to frequent those repellent regions from habit.

It is a little curious to observe how polar exploration draws out latent sentimentality. Big strong men, to all appearance as stern, rough and devoid of tender feelings as the hummocks of the frozen ocean, are moved by the solitude and the severity of their surroundings, in a sort of self-defence we suppose, to pour forth pages of pretty sentiment and gentle pathos which we fear will never be appreciated by those who sit at home at ease. The Norseman Dr. Nansen, the type of the modern scientific explorer, had a bad attack in " Farthest North ", the American Dr. Cook, suffered nearly as severely in " Through the First Antarctic Night ", the Anglo-Norwegian Borchgrevink did not wholly escape in " First on the Antarctic Continent " and his Australian companion Mr. Louis Bernacchi displays the same affection in his book " To the South Polar Regions ".* All these men are different in nationality, temperament, education and motives ; they have only their youth, love of adventure and strong physique in common, and in ordinary life strong, adventurous young men are not given to sentimental vapourings. Why do they write such things, and in such artificial language, when they come to record their experience in the polar regions ? The sentiments are perfectly natural, most creditable and eminently human, yet they jar upon one as out of place in serious travellers and we incline to " praise the hearts and pity the heads of them ". In this however we perhaps do wrong. The men are young ; they are forced for the first time into contact with the primal savageries of external life ; the struggle against cold and hunger reveals to them something of their own inner selves totally unsuspected before and to an individual this is a discovery far greater than the attainment of the Pole. But they are young and do not know that sages and poets have divined these thoughts ages since, and in all ages, and have clothed them in the most perfect forms of all languages and made them familiar through beautiful images which rise in the minds of the people who have lived and thought and read books ; and so, not knowing, they give crude expression to essential truths, and we—mere " Tomlions of Berkeley Square "—seeing the crudeness are apt to overlook the intensity of personal experience which we have read of but never discovered for ourselves. After all the young men are right, although later in life they will learn that it is better to let such thoughts dwell in the mind, and resist the impulse to put them into words which critics will carp at.

Facts, unlike emotions, retain a permanent value however inartistically they may be presented, and the

facts of Antarctic exploration, when honestly set forth as we feel they are by Mr. Bernacchi, are full of interest and of value. Mr. Bernacchi was the astronomer and physical observer on Mr. Borchgrevink's expedition which went out in the " Southern Cross " and wintered at Cape Adare in South Victoria Land in 1899. Mr. Borchgrevink has already given the public his account of the voyage and of the winter, and the two books written from different standpoints when read together enable us to get a view of the expedition in something like stereoscopic relief. In some points the double picture becomes blurred by positive contradictions as to minor matters of fact with which we need not deal, but as a rule they conspire to produce a satisfactory impression. It is quite clear that Mr. Borchgrevink was an excellent organiser, for he led his expedition safely to its destination, and he had an eye for good men as members of his staff. It appears however that he was too easily contented with his efforts to penetrate inland from the coast, and that, if he had taken the trouble to train himself in mountaineering and in other directions before setting out, his expedition might have accomplished much more. Taken as a whole Mr. Bernacchi's book makes us think more highly of Mr. Borchgrevink's powers than his own volume had inclined us to do.

Mr. Bernacchi shows himself to be an acute observer and he throws out new suggestions as to the physical conditions of the Antarctic regions which should give special interest to the work of the expeditions now in the field. Hitherto the Antarctic ice-barrier, which appears as a perpendicular wall from 150 to 200 feet high, rising from deep water, has been looked upon as the edge of a great glacier or ice-sheet which is believed to cover the whole of the south polar land ; but Mr. Bernacchi suggests that the great barrier may be only a vast tongue of ice, some 500 miles long and perhaps 50 miles wide, thrust out at right angles from the continental shore. Such a speculation rather takes one's breath away for there is no known ice-formation on anything like this scale of magnitude. Still the speculation is worth indulging in if only as an incentive to exploration. It gives a motive for trying to find the eastern extremity of the ice-barrier and test the existence of sea beyond and behind it ; and this we hope the " Discovery " has already done.

Mr. Bernacchi is now once more in those seas as a member of the British National Antarctic Expedition. His previous experience should bear fruit in the present adventure, for he knows what to look for and he has painfully acquired many shifts and expedients for mitigating the effects of the terrible climate of the Far South. It is of course well understood that in two particulars Mr. Borchgrevink's expedition improved on the work done by Sir James Ross in sailing ships sixty years ago—wintering at Cape Adare in a latitude corresponding to that of Northern Norway, and landing on the ice barrier at the farthest south point. There does not seem to have been any advance into the interior of more than a dozen miles or so from the coast.

The " Discovery ", from which much is hoped, should have no difficulty in doing all that the " Southern Cross " has done, and we trust that the farthest point of the earlier expeditions will prove the starting-place of the serious work of the later. We are glad that the very slow voyage of the " Discovery " to Capetown has been atoned for by her splendid run thence to New Zealand ; but the nature and extent of the repairs found necessary there require explanation. Someone ought to have the responsibility brought home to him, and be fined a substantial sum towards the equipment of the relief ship " Morgen "—it would be held unlucky to change her name to " Morning ". It is a satisfaction that the vessel, so beautifully designed for strength and comfort in the ice by one of the chief constructors of the British Navy, has reached her field of labour at the date when the best opportunity of going far is to be expected. If she had not it would have been hard luck for her gallant commander and all his crew, for the race for which the " Discovery " has entered has a very severe time limit, and if it is declared off by the ice a year must elapse before it can be re-sailed.

* " To the South Polar Regions. Expedition of 1898-1900." By Louis Bernacchi, F.R.G.S. Illustrated from photographs taken by the Author. London : Hurst and Blackett. 1901.

We have entered upon an era of South Polar books, for there is a German expedition somewhat belated we are sorry to say bound south from Kerguelen in the "Gauss"; and Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld sailed from Buenos Aires on Christmas eve with a Swedish expedition in the "Antarctic", now we trust happily exploring the east coast of Graham Land. The perfervidum ingenium Scotorum after years of anxious fanning has kindled at last, and Mr. W. S. Bruce will sail from the Clyde in the summer bound for a second time to Weddell Sea with every prospect of success. Each expedition bears the promise and the potency of several books; we hope that the prospective authors will lay to heart the burden of the reviewers of all recent publications on their region and see that the new narratives are critically revised before publication for the correction of obvious printers' errors, the repression of crude sentiment, the avoidance of padding, and the cultivation of the minor literary graces.

AN APPRECIATION OF DR. S. R. GARDINER.

DEATH this week has removed almost the last, and not the least distinguished, of the group of Oxford historians remarkable alike for the singular variety of their gifts and the results of their work, a list which includes the names of Green and Freeman, Froude, Creighton and Stubbs. Freeman and Stubbs at least could pass away feeling that though there was still much to do their lessons had been taught, their labour accomplished. *Finis coronat opus.* Dr. Gardiner, to the infinite regret of all to whom he was of "the masters of those who know" has not been permitted to put the coping-stone to the building begun in 1863. Forty years ago he set himself to write the History of the Stuart Kings from 1603-1688: stern necessity presently limited the design to the death of Cromwell. His last volume reached the year 1656—and that is now the end.

It is enough for us to know that his life was best expressed in his work, and that his work was his life. Too commonly however we think of him as simply the author of seventeen volumes which are and will remain the authority for their period. But turn to the British Museum Catalogue and a faint idea will be gained of how a lifetime's devotion to historical study had made his a familiar name alike to schoolboys and schoolgirls throughout the empire, to antiquaries and researchers, to the universities of two continents, to our own undergraduates and those who try to teach them. Moreover, the catalogue says nothing of his work in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Two of his text-books in particular are not of the manual type so familiar in many bookcases. They are models of what Freeman would have had text-books—little because their author by writing big books had acquired the prerogative duty of giving in two hundred matured pages the cream of a life's research, pages in which one feels crushed into an apparently careless epithet the years spent with the archives. "The Puritan Revolution" "The Thirty Years' War" are in the same series as Stubbs' "The Early Plantagenets" and they stand with it in a class by themselves, a warning and an example. Himself a teacher of prominent merit Gardiner combined the sovereign gift of knowledge with a wonderful lucidity; to him too had been granted the saving grace of sympathy with ignorance and the desire to learn. For ten years he was editor-in-chief of "The English Historical Review", and Mr. Poole has recently expressed what the value of his unstinted services and wide experience was and what his retirement meant—"a loss for which there is no compensation".

We may deeply regret that Dr. Gardiner was not spared from routine work which any educated man could perform for work which he alone could do: that a magnificent sense of duty turned him aside for eighteen months to destroy in his "Gunpowder Plot" an ingenious mare's-nest: but both were characteristic of the man, and if they robbed us of the concluding volume on Cromwell they spoke of that unconquerable homage to truth and duty, the unflagging and unique

spirit of self-sacrifice, of which his career since he ceased to be a student at Christ Church was a continuous record, and was not the least of his titles to fame, though fame was the last thing he sought or even desired. His reputation as an historian must unquestionably be based permanently on his great History, and what a solid basis it is! The forty years of research, the impartiality and accuracy, the mastery of detail without losing touch with the fierce and deep forces of human wills, the intellect and the spirit which mould an epoch and make a nation, have already received their due acknowledgment from those whose acknowledgment is worth winning. And beneath that Rhadamanthine dissection and marshalling of evidences, apparently defying solution, beneath the calm relentless effort to coax from the dead their secrets and the clue to them as they made it themselves, there pulses a warm appreciation of noble causes, high endeavour, lofty ideals, of the vanquished as for the victors, of all that was best and truest in Cavalier or Roundhead. "Energy under restraint" Gardiner summed up Gustavus Adolphus; his own history is the energy of a patriotic Englishman under the restraint of a mighty knowledge. His treatment of Ireland, the grave of so many political and historical reputations, was a triumph in itself, for who could infer from it his own political views? He had matured and strong convictions in politics, but he left them in the passage to his study when he daily passed into the spacious realms of Strafford, Pym and Cromwell. History, Mark Pattison pronounced, cannot be written from MSS. Gardiner's was a magnificent effort to prove the contrary. How many acres the MSS. would cover—English, French, German, Swedish, Dutch—how many tons the printed literature would weigh which he had sifted would be an appalling calculation. The work will probably never be done again, chiefly because Gardiner has made it unnecessary. In this he belongs to the school of Ranke and Droysen; hence when he spoke it was with an authority which one or two alone in Europe dared to question or qualify. It is not always granted even to the giants in knowledge to reverse the verdicts of a generation, or to make the mental atmosphere of a past; but turn back to the year 1850 when Macaulay's judgments "had burned themselves into the heart of the people of England" and then mark in 1902 our estimate of the men and the measures, of the struggle and its meaning which began in 1603 and ended on 3 September at Whitehall. Many no doubt have assisted in the change, but if there is one man who by the appeal to the inexorable tribunal of truth, without a word that could wound or an epithet imputable to party passion, has taught two generations what Puritan England tried to be, the hopes and dreams, the failures and successes of its men and its women, what it was in all its weakness and all its matchless strength that man is Samuel Rawson Gardiner.

One word more. His Ford Lectures at Oxford on "Cromwell's Place in History", delivered as a man may talk, were a tour de force surpassing that of a famous speech of Lord Lyndhurst's in the House of Lords; it revealed to many what real analysis and synthesis of a complicated historical subject could mean, a lesson too in the art of lecturing and of applied knowledge not likely to be forgotten even by those who have heard Stubbs, Freeman, Treitschke or Soul. Gardiner's extreme simplicity—*τὸν εὐηθὲς οὐ τὸ γενναιὸν πλεῖστον μετέχει*—his innate humility, his touching modesty, his willingness to listen even to the youngest neophyte recalled one of the greatest traits in Darwin's character. No one welcomed more eagerly corrections of his own deliberate conclusions; when, for example, Mr. Firth made discoveries which upset the narrative of two important battles the readiest to acknowledge, as always, Mr. Firth's latest contribution to the knowledge of Cromwell was Gardiner. Of his kindness and encouragement public and private to younger workers in his own or any field of history, of his own "gratitude" to every fellow-student, let the pages of "The English Historical Review", his own prefaces, many letters and many conversations bear record. Of his whole-hearted devotion to whatever duties he had undertaken to perform,

two Oxford colleges—Merton and All Souls—proud to reckon him on their register of Fellows will retain a grateful and permanent remembrance. We are already assured his History “will not live”. Such verdicts are easily made and as easily contradicted—they may profitably be left to those who take pleasure therein. At any rate to no few students of history a seeker after truth, and his influence on a great branch of scientific study, may appear more valuable for his own generation even than his books may be to the next. That Gardiner lived for the truth and strove to give it the best expression of which he was capable, that like Green he “died learning” are the words which some of us most gladly have in our minds to-day.

C. GRANT ROBERTSON.

OF LOOKING BEFORE AND AFTER.

THERE are those who, observing a certain lopsidedness, so to call it, affecting some of the ordinary virtues, have concluded that poor human nature, unable to compass the practice of a whole duty, has halved this and that obligation, and fulfils it by sections. Some such splitting up of too weighty a precept would go to explain, amongst other phenomena of ethics, the apparent divisibility of mankind into those who prove all things, and those who hold fast the good. Whatsoever the cause, there is clearly a forward-looking and a backward-looking nation, a congenital Conservatism and an inherent Progressive temper, qualities which at times underlie with quaint effect the surface-strata of party politics. There is the hereditary Radical—the Cumbrian “statesman”, who votes Blue because his father and his grandfather voted Blue before him; and there is the destructive Constitutional, such as Sir Lucius the Tory Baronet, who restlessly builds and alters, fells and plants, as though like the hindmost Indian on the warpath, he would obliterate every trace of those who have gone before him. But those in whom the instinct in either direction is most strongly developed are for the most part very little of politicians in the common sense of the word; it seems as though their temperaments went back, or cast forward, nearer to the prime elements, and would not make any great stay at such a mere episode as representative government.

Of the fore-looking race it would not be easy to discover a better example than Promus. He courts a beauty which shall not be embodied these two hundred years or more; his estates, a demesne where a magnificently developed tenantry reap fabulous harvests, and exercise all the moral virtues, lie just beyond the horizon. His wealth is all laid out in certain ventures in the Fortunate Islands, where the untouched interest has been accumulating for the best part of his lifetime. Epigonus is as good a specimen of the contrary party. He owns a handsome mansion and grounds, a solid property enough, if the house, full of portraits of defunct worthies by a tiresomely faithful hand, and collections of all kinds of old treasures, seems at times too much like a museum, if the only garden is a *hortus siccus*, and if the ranges of statuary in the park give it, on dark days, something of the air of a cemetery. The two men are excellent friends, and though Epigonus sometimes rallies his friend on the unsubstantial nature of his possession, and the other replies that he prefers mistiness to mustiness, it may be conjectured, from an occasional solicitude in asserting their positions, that they have doubts at times, whether the other may not have the best of it after all. Although they thus maintain their private feud, they join in a puzzled horror of their common friend Automolus, a man who seems to be impelled by a personal hatred of all that is behind him “*attaquant le passé comme un vieil ennemi*” and at the same time to be wholly untouched by the charms of the future. To hear him say, when some historical landmark in the neighbourhood had been removed by municipal Vandals, “I am glad to hear of the disappearance of *anything old!*” struck a like sense in both the more generous minds, as a thing unnatural, parricidal, almost. Has he nothing but stepmother recollections behind him? Was Aminta the falsest of her sex? Has he no tenderness for his

own small self of three or four decades ago? The man who lives by memory and he who lives by hope have both their nobility and pedigree, one in the common order of descent, the other, let us grant, ascending inverse towards posterity: but this nondescript, with no credit either way, who chips our scutcheons for spite of his own nothingness, should he not be rewarded by Time’s perversest interchange of record and oblivion?

Promus and Epigonus, who are alike in almost everything but the setting on of their heads, show their disgust of this inhuman posture of mind in their several manners: the one, ever sanguine, is sure that such a specimen is a survival of monstrous broods of old, and must soon be extinct as the *Dinotherium*; the other thanks Providence that his term was fixed before the full flood of such developments overran the effete earth.

When they turn to happier themes, neither secretary has any lack of argument to support his choice; but, as is perhaps natural, the recollective mind possesses an armoury of weapons that appear very precise and forcible beside the equipment of the prophetic nature: yet all the superior weight of metal fails to make any definite impression on the constantly repaired outworks of the enemy. You cannot hold more than your capacity, Epigonus will say; what use all the flood of Time when once sat *prata biberunt*? If we find Homer’s girth shouldering out some later laureates at our mind’s levee, need we complain? If the pedestals in our gallery are already occupied by the *Theseus* and *Aphrodite*, need we care if we exclude the *feoda nigra simulacra fumo*, Mr. Peabody of the Exchange or the genius of Cockspur Street? And O, the vitality, the self-assertiveness of those ancients!

“*Comme ils sont jeunes, ces antiques!*”

So young, Epigonus declares, that he sometimes forgets his misfortune in being born too late, and feels a touch of kinship with them; his illustrations, his propitiations of the primitive Olympus are accepted, and after some hecatomb of things of the vogue, he feels a benigner air upon him; Jove nods, his descent is acknowledged, and the spite of the centuries is in vain. He would bring all the world to his own standpoint; he would penalise novelty, and with the legislator of the Thurians would ordain that all innovators should make their motions with a rope round their necks. He would enforce the fairy-tale regulation of beheading upon all who ventured unsuccessfully for the princess. On the side of persuasion, he would tempt men with old vintages—*veterrima quæque, ut ea vina quæ vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima*—he would lure them with incantations of a most musical name, recall the spell of eyes that shone. . . . “But then” he will say, with a commiserating sigh, “you never knew Celia”.

In another humour he will descend upon the advantage of having one’s life all of a piece from end to end, with no new-spliced faiths and inserted hopes; and will enlarge on the danger of having half a dozen different characters on one’s score, as though a single soul were not enough to account for. He wonders that his friend, after the discordant parts he has played and the different sides he has taken, is not afraid for his own Ego, as already dissipated in contradictions—a mere sequence of parts that may at last quite fail to cohere as a conscious whole. To all such strictures the other merely shakes his head and smiles; or vainly tries to give a reason for the faith that is in him, to describe the glory that waits him just behind the next turn of the road.

A character evenly compounded of the two temperaments would perhaps come near perfection in that genus. An embodiment of some such character both the friends seem in the past to have known and equally revered. The antiquary’s picture-gallery, (to which in such cases the other is glad to resort) supplies the portrait of one *Toby Wilsher*, a common memory of early days, then of *Nestor’s* generation, but memorable to the boys for his imperishable youth of temper. He combined the forward and the backward-looking natures with a fatal delicacy of balance, comparing the great names of his youth with the great names of the hour, serenely impartial and curiously accurate. He would smile at the boys’ expected *Golden Year*; but

they found in time that his pessimism began somewhere above the point where their optimism ended. His house was a strange medley of old and new—pictures too early, too late for the mode, authors obsolete and undiscovered; his garden, half parterre, half wilderness, contained the flowers of four centuries. Amongst those first impressions which Epigonus delights to trace comes the sight and smell of Mr. Wilsher's bonfire, a regularly recurring phenomenon on Saturday half-holidays amid the suburb-gardens of that prime. Later in life, he discovered that the smother of garden-rubbish was a pyre for all the week's art and literature which Toby had tried and rejected. The old man attributed something of the fame of his strain of mule-pinks to manorial properties in the ashes of these holocausts. Failing Toby's perfect mixture of elements, the ideal Mr. Facing-both-Ways, Epigonus still maintains his choice the better; and if at times imperfect Nature asserts herself, and he declines for the nonce into forecasts and hopes, the weakness is soon atoned for, and the broken harmony returns. For he finds that the wildest hopes are after all nothing but the oldest regrets, whose dark side shifts into the light with the turning of the unresting sphere.

GREY TWILIGHT.

—DO you remember that long twilight? grey
Unending sand, a low grey sky, a wall
Of grey low cliffs, the sea against the sand
Flat, coloured like the sand, white at the edge,
And now and then a shouldering wave that rose
Long, black, like a ship's hull seen sideways. Grey
As the monotonous days of life, when each
Copies the day it follows, grey and still
In such a bleak repose, as if it slept
Tired out of hope, the sand lay endlessly.
We walked upon the sand, and heard the sea
Whimpering, in a little lonely voice,
And there was always sand and sea and sky,
Making a quietude of emptiness.
Do you remember?

—Such a quietude
As fire might drowse to, when its ashes burn.
It was the slumber of a violent life,
It filled me with the peace of energy.

—It filled me with the helplessness of things,
Intolerable days, intolerable hours,
The level, endless, dust-grey sand of things;
The sand slides back under our travelling feet,
Our feet labour, and there is still the sand
Infinitely before us, indefinitely
Behind us, the same sand and sea and sky.

—I was content: I saw no emptiness;
The blood was busy in my veins; I felt
All the young heat and colour of my blood
Fill up the hour with joy: a pause of life
Spoke to me in the greyness of the hour.
I can fill every hour with my own heat,
And colour all the hours of life with joy.

—You; but I take my colour from the hour,
And all my hours of life are like this sand,
And I am tired of treading down the hours.

ARTHUR SYMONS.

SOME SMALL LIFE OFFICES.

IT is not infrequently said that an insurance company, in order to succeed, must be large, and there are many reasons, apparently sound ones, given in favour of this statement; but that this assertion is very often quite the reverse of true is proved by many small companies. The Marine and General for instance reports for the year 1900 a premium income of only just over £100,000, and possesses funds which but slightly exceed £1,000,000. It is also characterised by a somewhat high expenditure, and yet it has for many years declared a rate of bonus which makes its policies among the best that can be obtained.

Another small office which has recently published its report for 1901 is the Westminster and General. Although founded so long ago as 1836 its premium income is only £60,000, of which more than 18½ per cent. is absorbed in commission and expenses. From a preliminary report of the valuation for the past five years it appears that the liabilities have been valued by the new mortality tables recently published by the Institute and the Faculty of Actuaries. The rate of interest assumed was as previously 3 per cent., but the change of mortality tables has involved a substantial addition to the reserves. In a casual way, at the end of the report, it is stated that the excess of the present market values of the Association's stocks over the price at which they are taken in the valuation would be amply sufficient to provide reserves on a 2½ per cent., or even a 2 per cent. basis. This hidden reserve of strength is a very favourable feature, and few, if any, of the big companies could claim so good a point, in regard to which the managers of the Westminster are a little too modest. This is an indication of one of the weak points of many small companies; they decline to make their virtues known, and so remain small in spite of their excellence. The report says nothing as to the rate of bonus declared, but as the surplus for policy-holders has increased by more than 8 per cent., while the assurances in force have only increased by about 3½ per cent. the bonus results will probably be better than they were five years ago.

Yet another small company, of which probably many people have never heard, is the Sceptre. It has been in existence nearly forty years, but has only built up a premium income of £70,000, and a life assurance fund of £915,000. Yet the report contains some very notable figures about the mortality experienced by the office. The business is divided into a general and a temperance section; in the former the actual deaths were 82 per cent. of the deaths expected, and in the latter only 49 per cent. For the past seventeen years the percentage of actual to expected deaths was 79 and 56 in the general and temperance sections respectively. It is difficult to over-estimate the very great value to a Life office of such favourable mortality as this. In the case of the Sceptre total abstainers reap the benefit of their superior longevity by receiving a bonus of 33s. per cent. per annum, as compared with 27s. 6d. for non-abstainers. The whole of this difference is due to the more favourable mortality, and is a good indication of the surplus derived from this source.

Scotsmen have exhibited such a genius for the satisfactory conduct of life assurance business, as witness the many excellent Scotch offices, that the success of an office bearing the name Scottish Temperance is almost inevitable, and the nineteenth report of that office shows that in spite of its youth it is making good progress. The premium income for the first time exceeds £100,000, the rate of expenditure is steadily decreasing, and, though it amounts to 16½ per cent. of the premiums, this expenditure is less than the average of British offices when the proportion of new business transacted is taken into account. In addition to such normal features as a large profit from the Accident Account, and a favourable mortality experience in the Life Department, the report also announces the receipt of a substantial profit from the sale of the Western Fire Insurance Company, in which the Scottish Temperance had a considerable interest.

All things considered the day of small offices is not yet passed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EDUCATION PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Codford S. Peter Rectory, Wilts,
10 February, 1902.

SIR,—My friend Mr. Riley with his usual clearness of view sees that the policy which he advocates, and which "the Church House" supports, means universal State schools, with liberty all round of denominational instruction—it will not be education. But why does he recommend it, in its present halting form, as "comprehensive", "just" and having "security for permanence"? Ninety-nine hundredths of its supporters have no intention whatever of ending the dual system. I know Mr. Riley himself does not look forward with satisfaction to the single schoolroom at (say) S. Petrock Minor being occupied by the rector or Church teacher at one end, and a Calvinist or Unitarian pastor at the other. He will ask himself why he should subscribe handsomely for such an end, when by having a Government school maintained by the ratepayers he can secure just the same liberty for the Church Catechism? And the same question will occur to thousands of clergy and laymen. The daily spectacle of religious division, under State ægis, will appear to them a less evil than the daily advertisement before the eyes of the children of ecclesiastical indifferentism, under the benevolent sanction of the Church.

But, it is said, we must retain the appointment of the teachers and the general Church atmosphere. It is the latter which the policy that now holds the field is going to destroy. But suppose it retained. Why, this is the very grievance of Dissent, that its children are forced by law into this clerical and Church atmosphere. It is not before but after 10 A.M. that they say the injustice begins. Mr. Riley says that the injustice consists in this: that "no provision for the teaching of Nonconformity is made in Church-school districts". The Dissenters do not see this, and I confess I do not either. At whose expense is the provision to be made? At Mr. Riley's and mine? There are districts in Cornwall where poor Dissenters must either go to church or not worship at all. Is Mr. Riley raising a fund to provide them with chapels, or shall we share the churches with them? No, it is after ten o'clock that the school injustice arises. Compulsion begins at that hour.

The Government now supplies most of our funds, and we are asking for more. We offer to provide and keep up the building. That is, a squire built it thirty years ago, and we will mend an occasional tile or pane of glass. And in return we ask the Government to guarantee us a Church atmosphere and general control. The problem has taken the form of a financial bargain, but this will never do. As the Government grant grows, the Church conscience has to shrink. It is just what Archdeacon Denison foretold.

Lord Salisbury used to favour the multiplication of minority schools. If this is impracticable, if rural Dissent really feels a grievance, and if town Dissent will not give up its State establishment and endowment in the Board schools, we must come, as Mr. Riley and you, Sir, say, to a single State system. But it is a terrible falling away from the old parochial school, the handmaid of the Church. The contributors will often be the same people as before, but what they now give to God they will then give to the rate-collector. However, it will be preferable to the half-way plan which is now being pushed, a plan under which it is conceivable that any Churchman could ever feel the slightest enthusiasm or make the slightest sacrifice for a "Voluntary" school.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DOUGLAS MACLEANE.

[We print this letter because we have high regard for the writer; but we cannot help thinking that the views it enunciates are simply disastrous. Why cannot paying school rates be given to God? Does the priest's duty cease outside the walls of his church and school building? In this letter Mr. Maclean does not show any kind of concern for the thousands of children in Board schools who under the present system cannot

get any such religious teaching as Mr. Maclean, with ourselves, would think adequate. That Mr. Maclean does feel this concern we know, but he does not betray it in this letter.—ED. S. R.]

THE UNITED STATES AND ANOTHER v. THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

39 Chester Square, S.W.

SIR,—I have to express my gratitude to your correspondent Mr. Chalmers Roberts for his courtesy and perspicacity. It would have indeed been painful to me to have been taken as a representative Briton. As his letter was apparently written round this point, he should be much pleased at having satisfied both himself and me.

But Mr. Roberts falls into the same mistake as have several of his countrymen in this connexion. I would respectfully and as "politely" as I can point out that so far from being "prejudiced" against the United States I have really been endeavouring to express my admiration. I maintain that in the matter of the English attitude towards the United States during the Spanish-American war it was the United States that has had "le beau rôle all the time".

We, as I see the matter, prostrated ourselves in a most undignified manner before the United States, in order, I am told, to secure an Open Door. The Americans, having a war on their hands, were glad of our help. The war over, they opened the door and kicked us out. This was all the Open Door we enjoyed. I beg Mr. Roberts not to mistake my meaning. I hate sycophants, and so apparently do his countrymen. We were sycophants, and the Americans took our help and then kicked us. If Mr. Roberts denies the kicking, I can only refer him to a large section of his national press.

I am landed in this dilemma. If I pick out an utterance of an American statesman against England, up jumps an American and tells me that the speaker is not a representative man. If I quote from an American paper (as I have done repeatedly) I am informed the paper has no weight. I am a simple Englishman, and I ask, by what can I judge opinion in America, if neither Press nor Platform is representative in that country?

I did not know that Mr. Teller's name was in the comparative form, for he was referred to as Mr. Tell in the English papers. But this degree of comparison does not apply to his language about England. It still remains merely "vile". I will ask Mr. Roberts these questions:

Does he believe there is an American Statesman who would advocate an alliance with this country?

Does he in any American paper see the English consistently referred to in terms similar to those describing and adulating "our cousins", "our own flesh and blood", &c. of the English Press?

If he cannot answer me on these points, perhaps he will agree with me when I say that England went perilously near to truckling for American friendship.

Lastly, does Mr. Roberts ask me to believe that Senator Teller is not representative of any section of public opinion in the United States?

I never said he was an apostle of culture, and in this also I gather Mr. Roberts agrees with me.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

MEAT AND MILK v. WHEAT.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Egmont Lodge, Church Row, Fulham, S.W.

18 February, 1902.

SIR,—May I venture to utter a mild protest against your statement last Saturday that "there may be a note of exaggeration about some who earnestly deplore the dwindling acreage of Great Britain, the while forgetful of the meat-producing uses to which converted arable land is put". This last is just what does not happen in adequate compensating measure. In the country-side they have a proverb "Down corn, up

horn"; but the course of England's rural industries to-day does not exemplify that proverb. During the past twenty-five years the wheat acreage of the United Kingdom has fallen from 34 million acres to well under 2 million acres; the acreage of all corn crops has declined from 11½ million acres to 8½ million acres; the green crop acreage from 5 million acres to 4½ million acres; flax from 136 thousand acres to 48 thousand acres; hops from 64 to 51 thousand acres. Yet the head of cattle has only increased from 10 millions to 11 millions, while the number of sheep has declined from 33 millions to 31 millions, and there is a slight decline in the number of pigs.

I am, yours faithfully,
ERNEST E. WILLIAMS.

[Surely if you do not take into consideration the meat and milk producing uses to which converted arable land is put, you are likely if anything to exaggerate the evil, in ordinary times of peace, of a lessening acreage devoted to wheat. But Mr. Williams must not therefore suppose that we are pleased to see the wheat-lands of England turned into pasture. We stated, in the issue to which Mr. Williams refers, that the conversion which was going on involved a diminution of productive power. In case of a war with a Great Power that diminution, involving the loss of perhaps a few weeks' food-supply, might prove fatal to us. Mr. Williams selects for contrast with the present a period when agricultural produce and prices were abnormally high—when wheat averaged 55s. as against 40s. five years later, when barley averaged 40s. as against 30s., and oats 26s. as against 21s. He says cattle have increased by only a million head (the figure is really about 1,100,000) but this is surely a great increase in meat production when it is remembered that the amount of meat per beast is at least ten times that of a head of sheep. Moreover one important feature of this increase is that it includes about 400,000 more cows than in 1871-75 and this implies a considerable augmentation of the home output of milk. As regards sheep—and this is really Mr. Williams' chief point—he again quotes the figures for 1871-75 when the farmer was flourishing and the average number of sheep was 33,192,000. This period included two quite exceptional years for lambing viz. 1873 and 1874. The range in the five years was from 32,000,000 to 34,837,000. An example of the effects of a single good season is to be found as late as 1892 when 33,643,000 sheep were enumerated against an average of 29,690,000 in the previous five years. The real course of sheep-breeding since 1881-85 has been as follows:—

Average numbers.				
1881-85	...	...	...	28,631,000
1886-90	...	...	...	29,690,000
1891-95	...	...	...	31,217,000
1896-1900	...	...	...	31,000,000

The tendency therefore has been distinctly upwards during a period when the arable area has been persistently lessened. The remarkable thing about sheep is that we have maintained our flocks while those of nearly every other country in Europe have been considerably reduced on account of the low price of wool and cheap meat.—ED. S. R.]

DOWNSIDE AND THE LONDON ORATORY.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

27 February, 1902.

SIR,—In his article of last week your musical critic says kind things of me. Of course it is true that for some years at Downside we spent much time in reviving the old music. But it is only fair to a colleague who is working in the same field, Mr. Barclay of the London Oratory, to say that he was before me. As far back as 1888 I believe, Byrd's four-part Mass was produced at the Oratory under the direction of the late Mr. Wingham, and his successor Mr. Barclay has continued steadily to produce in Lent and Advent much old music which has found a hearing nowhere else in London.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
R. R. TERRY.

REVIEWS.

THE JOURNALIST OF INDIA.

"Life of Sir W. W. Hunter." By F. H. Skrine. London: Longmans. 1901. 16s. net.

FORTUNATE in many things, Sir W. Hunter was most fortunate of all in the sudden resolution which led him to select the Indian Civil Service as his career in life. Nowhere else could he have turned his talents to such advantage or obtained the opportunities which enabled him to make his mark among the men of his time. India and its illustrious Service owe much to Hunter. His obligation to them is not less weighty. Hunter's story very strikingly illustrates the extraordinary diversity of talents for which that Service affords openings. It is not merely that he was deficient in some of the qualities usually associated with prominent success in Indian administration, but the quality he possessed in a supreme degree was one of the last for which such a sphere of labour might be expected to furnish opportunities. For Hunter before everything else was a journalist. Equipped by nature for that profession, he was irresistibly drawn to it from the very beginning. In journalism he first made his mark. Whatever else occupied him in a life of constant and varied toil, he never ceased to be a journalist to the day of his death. His ways were those of a popular writer. Alike throughout his great historical works and his technical compilations, he displays the spirit and instinct of the journalist in his picturesque grouping of facts, and his unerring perception and vivid presentation of that aspect of his subject which was sure to catch the public ear. He possessed a great faculty for utilising other people's labour, digesting the results, and presenting them in a popular form. To use his own words, in a passage where he compares himself favourably with Macaulay, he was gifted in a high degree with memory for decorative touches. Hunter's pen was always at the service of those who could command it or offer an attractive theme. We find him in the earliest years of his service making out what case could be made for the lamentable administration of the Orissa famine. At Lord Mayo's instance he produced the debatable theories on Indian Musalmans which the tragic events that followed brought into prominence. Later on he uses his powers and opportunities to support successively such opposite politicians as Lord Lytton and the Marquis of Ripon in the English and Indian Press. The biography, with more candour than discretion, discloses the circumstance that when living at home in 1879, he was in receipt of £30 or £40 worth of State telegrams each week from the Viceroy, to assist him "in securing a fair statement of his foreign policy and his famine operations in the English Press". There were and are many who regarded it as little short of a scandal that a public servant in Hunter's position should be permitted to carry on lucrative private work as a salaried journalist and newspaper proprietor. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this departure from the rules and traditions of the Indian Services was condoned from the advantage which successive Viceroys experienced in obtaining publicity and support for their measures through a writer who was master of his business and in touch with the press in India and at home. Though Hunter's connexion with the press brought him position, influence and income, his reputation would have rested on a wider and more enduring basis if he could have avoided its distractions. The vast amount of ephemeral writing which flowed from his pen both overtaxed his feeble stock of physical strength and diverted him from the paths which lead to great official distinction, or from the studies which would have exalted his fame as an historian. But for his early diversion to journalism the world would now be richer by a great historical work, whereof only a noble fragment exists to testify the loss.

Hunter's Indian career may be briefly chronicled. After a very short apprenticeship to district work, whose conditions suited neither his health, tastes, nor ambitions, he turned to journalism and literature. Caught up immediately to the pleasant surroundings of headquarters, he never went back to the ranks of

those whose silent labour has built up and maintains the fabric of the Empire. His literary power, his mastery of statistics, and his capacity for organisation marked him out as the official historian and geographer for whom India had long waited. He was placed on special duty to compile first a provincial and afterwards an imperial gazetteer and statistical survey of our Indian possessions. In this post he spent the rest of his service, combining with his special work a variety of miscellaneous duty on such bodies as the Education Commission, the Legislative Council, and the Finance Committee. Besides this he was consulted as adviser by the Government on many matters, and was employed as the channel of communication with the press. He was the handy man of letters on whom all jobs of pen and press were thrown. His acquaintance with Indian affairs was naturally enormous, and his share in them, though overstated perhaps by his biographer, was far greater than his nominal position would indicate. It is well, however, to remember that there were serious limitations on Hunter's knowledge of India. The India of the libraries and record rooms—the India of the Viceroy, the Babu and the Raja—of Simla and Calcutta he knew as a clubman knows Pall Mall. But of the true Indian India and its inner life Hunter knew as little as any man of his talents and opportunities could know after twenty-five years of Indian service. That knowledge must be gained by patient and painful labour in the dark places, and too often dies with those who gain it. This limitation contributed to the want of insight which led to his opportunist views and mistaken attitude on such large questions as the Permanent Settlement, the Indian Congress, the Bengal Tenancy, the Ilbert Bill, and that more dangerous and far-reaching measure, the Age of Consent Bill, which sowed the seeds of great popular unrest. Hunter with all his talents had not the qualities of a statesman or administrator. To this and not to the jealousy or malice of disappointed rivals must be attributed his failure to obtain advancement to the highest administrative posts which are the prizes of those who devote their lives to such work and display conspicuous ability in the discharge of it. Hunter was not made a Lieutenant-Governor or Foreign Secretary simply because he was not the best man for such posts, though pre-eminently fitted for other work which none of his competitors could undertake. If it is permissible to a biographer to suppress any of the weaknesses of his hero, Mr. Skrine would have done well to pass in silence over Hunter's supposed grievances. His own experience has perhaps coloured his opinion, but there is no justification in Hunter's case for ascribing to low motives and base intrigues of others what may reasonably be assigned to his own personal deficiencies. It would be difficult to name any servant of the Crown who has ever been treated with more generosity or has enjoyed greater freedom from official trammels. Certainly no official of his time experienced less of the unpleasantness of Indian service or profited more largely by its opportunities. For years he was permitted to work at home on Indian pay, counting the period of absence as Indian residence. The concessions were doubtless wise and well deserved, but if he is to pose as a person whose claims were unrecognised or unrewarded it is fair to look at both sides of the case. Hunter thoroughly understood the art of looking after his own interests. He was able to adapt his official researches and writings in the preparation of books published for his personal advantage. Moreover he received liberal state subventions and the private assistance of Indian magnates for works which less fortunate authors have to undertake at their own risk.

For fame as well as fortune Hunter did well to look outside the ordinary sphere of official aspiration. His precocious talent appears in his earliest works, such as the incomparable "Annals of Rural Bengal" or the series of articles and sketches he contributed to the "Englishman". It may, indeed, be doubted if he ever surpassed them in literary finish or in the grace and freshness of his treatment of familiar scenes and objects. But it is on his achievements as an historian that Hunter's fame will firmly rest, though the greatest of his works remains for the historian of the future to complete.

Mr. Skrine is to be congratulated on his book. He has wisely allowed the story of Hunter's life to reveal itself chiefly in letters and diaries. He has presented us with a true picture of the man—his strength and his weakness, his qualities and his defects, his successes and his failures. He writes with the sympathy as well as the knowledge essential to a biographer. A certain identity of character and experience has fitted him to discharge the difficult task perhaps better than any other man who could have undertaken it—except Hunter himself.

SIR HARRY SMITH.

"The Autobiography of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, Baronet of Aliwal on the Sutlej, G.C.B." Edited, with the addition of some supplementary chapters, by G. C. Moore-Smith. 2 vols. London: Murray. 1901. 24s. net.

THE fact that Sir Harry Smith only set about writing his autobiography in 1844, nearly thirty years after the occurrence of some of the scenes he describes, inevitably detracts from the freshness of the earlier portions of his story. Sir Harry records how he "never read a page of it since scrawling over it at full gallop", a condition of things which has naturally resulted in a certain looseness of style and not a few minor errors. These, the editor, had he possessed a little more military knowledge and bestowed greater care on verifying the names of places, would have done well to eliminate. No advantage is gained by retaining faulty spelling, and it requires a special knowledge of the operations of the Light Division in 1810-1811 to recognise in "San Fehus el Dirio" the well-known hamlet of San Felices el Chico near Almeida. Yet the book is a good one, placing on record the splendid services of one of our most famous soldiers of the last century who nobly did his duty despite the shortsighted and cowardly policy of civilian rulers. Mr. Moore-Smith says that he publishes Sir Harry's autobiography "only on account of the reawakening of interest in him and his wife", Lady Smith. Surely this excuse is somewhat uncalled for and out of place. As a vindication of Sir Harry Smith's conduct of affairs at the Cape, and of the truth of the old adage of "reaping the whirlwind", the book appears at a useful period, for Lord Glenelg's folly of 1835 and Lord Grey's fatuity of 1852 have been overshadowed by Mr. Gladstone's crowning act of folly in 1881—all at the expense of the loyal inhabitants of South Africa.

The romantic tale of Harry Smith's engagement and marriage, literally amid the smoking ruins of Badajoz, to his beloved "Juanita", a Spanish girl of 14, whom he rescued from our excited soldiery, has been immortalised by Sir John Kincaid in his delightful "Random Shots by a Rifleman". Unfortunately, this book is rarely to be seen, and the story, albeit one of the most treasured traditions of Harry Smith's old corps—the Rifle Brigade—has hitherto been little known to the present generation. How his faithful wife followed him throughout his eventful career, and was actually present on many of the battlefields of Spain and France and in the Sutlej campaign is a matter of history. It was after his successful conduct of the operations at the Cape in 1835 and the annexation of the Province of Queen Adelaide and other districts now forming the eastern portion of Cape Colony that "a Minister of the Crown, Lord Glenelg . . . led by a vile party under the cloak of sanctity and philanthropy, directed the province to be restored to barbarism". It would appear that the policy of "re-trocession to the forces of barbarism" under a false sentiment of magnanimity was known before Majuba. The Horse Guards, however, endorsed Harry Smith's conduct, and he was appointed Adjutant-General to the Army in India. The story of his career in India as written by himself during the important period of the battles of Maharajpore, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, and of his own brilliant victory of Aliwal—which so largely contributed to the ultimate success of our arms—is of exceptional historic value. Admirable object-lessons, which may well be taken to heart by those interested in the training of our

generals, staffs, and troops of to-day, will be found in these chapters. Deploring, as he does the want of study of the art of war in our army, he says: "As it is, we calculate alone on the bulldog courage of Her Majesty's soldiers, and our loss becomes what we lately witnessed" [at Maharajpore]. He describes the British Indian Army of 1844 as "a great unwieldy machine of ignorant officers and soldiers", a statement which hardly bears out the oft-repeated assertion of the excellence of everything "made in India". And yet Harry Smith was as much a "Sepoy general" as Wellington and some others we could mention.

Sir Harry Smith returned to England in 1847, after eighteen years' uninterrupted foreign service—only second in popular estimation as a soldier to his adored master the Great Duke. He dined with the Queen and was everywhere feted—amongst other functions of pathetic interest being a dinner given by his surviving comrades of the Light Division. Within a few months of his return from India, he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope where, by the curious irony of fate, he found himself confronted by a series of difficulties largely the outcome of Lord Glenelg's pitiful policy, amongst other items being yet another Kaffir war. This he conducted admirably, as also the operations against the rebel Dutch, culminating in their defeat at Boom Plaatz and the annexation of the country between the Orange and Vaal Rivers. In 1851 another Kaffir war complicated by the treachery of many of our Hottentot levies and the refusal of the Dutch to assist, created an exceptionally difficult situation. That these difficulties were largely the outcome of our vacillating policy, whereby we had alienated the confidence of Kaffirs, Hottentots and Boers alike, is unquestionable. Yet with a mere handful of troops Sir Harry managed to stem the rebellion and by March 1852 was able to report the successful clearing of a large portion of the country and the proximate pacification of the remainder.

There were no telegraph cables in those days and months before this news reached England Lord Grey penned his famous—rather infamous—despatch whereby Sir Harry Smith was accused of "want of energy and judgment" and superseded. It was a bitter termination to an active career of such exceptional brilliancy. After his return, the annexed territory was voluntarily handed over to the Boers and its title changed from Orange River Sovereignty to that of Orange Free State. The extent of this crime, for we can find no other word for this reversal of Sir Harry Smith's policy, was not brought home to the British public for close upon fifty years. We know what it meant now.

Sir Harry was a firm believer in the Volunteer movement as an auxiliary to National Defence and, shortly before his death in 1860, wrote a letter on the subject, of which the closing words were "One word more—Teaze not our youths as volunteers with the minutiae of drill. . . . To march in quick time, in column—form line, gain ground to the right and left, . . . soldiers require these alone in the field. Then, to be good shots". We commend these sensible words as a medium course between Lord Salisbury's rifle clubs and the recent Volunteer Regulations of our Authorities, to whom might be dedicated the maxim "Teaze not our Volunteers".

One military solecism we must point out. The author (vol. ii. 222) gives as the composition of Craufurd's immortal Light Division, the 43rd, 52nd, and 60th Regiments. This will hardly gratify the descendants of the famous "Rifles" of the Peninsular war and Waterloo, the present Rifle Brigade, whose three battalions formed part of that famous "brotherhood in arms", and whose confidence, according to Kincaid, in their comrades of the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry was as surely fixed as their hope in heaven.

"ANCESTRAL FAMILIES" AND THEIR ARMS.

"Some Feudal Coats of Arms." By Joseph Foster. London: Parker. 1902.

M. JOSEPH FOSTER was the first person to publish a "Peerage and Baronetage" with heraldic illustrations of artistic merit. The armorial ensigns

therein depicted appeared fantastic to those accustomed to the long established publications on the subject, but they greatly contributed to the revival of Heraldic Art. Published nearly twenty years ago the work failed commercially as a competitor of the older Peerages, but its author was first in the field then, and he still aspires to occupy that position—his qualification in so far as great industry and courage are concerned being well known. He has now produced a volume of great artistic merit with the title "Some Feudal Coats of Arms". The title is misleading for it means Coats of Arms belonging to feus or fiefs—which do not exist and never did exist in England. It has been contended in vain that a right to peerage can pass with land, but we are not aware that in England any such contention has been applied to coat armour.

The real object which Mr. Foster has in view is that of publishing arms recorded in ancient rolls made up in the Feudal period, not merely as a contribution to art and history, but—as the structure of his book of itself indicates—as an introduction to, and advertisement of, a work on "Ancestral Families", of which the commencement curiously appears at the end of this volume. The title of the proposed work is equally misleading for it is difficult to imagine any family not ancestral. The preface and introduction to "Feudal Coats of Arms" reveal the scheme of the present and the future books. Mr. Foster's indignation was aroused by the publication of another work in which persons were gibbeted as impostors for using armorial ensigns not recorded to them in the College of Arms, and this indignation was the "necessary incentive" to carry out a "long cherished design" of publishing a trustworthy account of the armorial bearings, to which are entitled those persons regarded by him as belonging to "Ancestral Families".

The author, however, is careful to explain that his proposed work will be totally destitute of any authority but his own. He sneers at and flouts all official heralds; he boasts that he can produce a fine work on heraldry without any communication with the Heralds' College; and he will admit to the pages of his *Libro d'oro* all those whom he decides to be entitled to coat armour whether their right be on record or not. This may be wise as a commercial venture,—of that he is a better judge than ourselves—but as an accurate contribution to genealogical literature it is absurd. Mr. Foster is as great an offender as his rivals, for, when his introductory flourishes and unjustifiable references to the supposed authorship of an article in this Review are all discounted, the result is simply that those are the real gentry and the real owners of ancient coat armour, who occupy the position not by record, not by certificate of the King's officials, but by authority of Mr. Joseph Foster. For our own part we must place that authority on the same level as that which most persons will assign to the theory, gravely argued in this book, that Heraldry is founded on Totem Worship and is traceable in Greek decoration. We do not complain of the argument because it serves as a basis for some excellent illustrations executed with great spirit; and we can admire the pictures without being convinced.

We take it that Heraldry in its origin was a military art, and that its use was confined to those who held land by military tenure or knight service. Heraldic symbols did not originally indicate gentility, for there is evidence—as for instance in the Grey and Hastings controversy—that men claimed, and were apparently admitted to be, gentle, though not entitled to arms. The theory that arms make the gentleman, dexterously used as it has been for the personal advantage of professional men, has in our opinion no foundation in antiquity. The glamour of feudalism and its attendant chivalry, the predominance of Norman ideas over Saxon, in process of time obscured the truth, and every gentleman assumed a shield of arms, to support the proposition—often false—that his ancestors were Norman Knights. The practice was easily abused and as a corrective the Visitations of England by Royal Commissioners began. So thoroughly was England visited that the strongest

presumption exists against any family entitled to coat armour, and then in a good social position, having escaped notice. Consequently it is absurd to suppose that any attempt to connect a living person with one of the same surname recorded in a Roll of Arms, without recourse to the records in the College of Arms, can be satisfactory.

To publish the Rolls of Arms is in itself an excellent undertaking, and it is well known that a very important work of this character is in progress. It is also well known that four of the most important Rolls are in the custody of the Heralds' College and the Society of Antiquaries. These however do not appear in the present volume. The skill required for illustrating in pictures the armorial bearings recorded in rolls lies in the proper interpretation of "blazons". Mr. Foster has sufficient skill to render the blazons accurately in so far as the standard works on heraldry can help him, but when real difficulty arises his voice is not that of a profound antiquary. He also raises a doubt whether he is quite familiar with the old handwritings—more especially by giving a photograph of part of the Boroughbridge Roll side by side with a copy made some sixty years ago, instead of a copy of his own. It is after success in the understanding of blazons, that the art of giving information in picture form begins. In this respect the volume is greatly in advance of any other on a similar scale. We do not like the coronets, and we do not admire all the crest wreaths, but as a whole the work is spirited and graceful. The rendering of seals in red profusely adorning the introduction and the adaptation of designs from the tessellated pavement at Neath Abbey adorning the preface are well conceived. Various achievements scattered about the volume, attributed to living persons, are on the whole well drawn. In short, though we cannot approve either the tone or the matter of the introduction, we can welcome "Some Feudal Coats of Arms" as a work of art.

We are constantly told that there is in progress a great revival of interest in heraldry and genealogy. It certainly is the fact that the number of persons with leisure for the latter, and taste for the former, has largely increased. The arts of architecture and decoration have in times past been closely associated with heraldic symbols, and as the perception becomes clearer that in art the ancient ways are safest, so the study of heraldic illustration revives. Illustration however is but the outward form of heraldry; the real meaning and the science of that meaning lies in blazon. That there is any great revival of interest in the science we very much doubt, for it is difficult to feel real interest in a religion into the spirit of which one cannot enter, and heraldry was almost a religion of the mystical kind, the enthusiasm for which is extinct. A large number of persons are, no doubt, interested in proving descent from predecessors who bore certain arms; but the desire to know what those arms meant, and why each particular coat was assumed, is limited to very few Englishmen. This kind of inquiry is far more common in America. It is as a handmaid to art that heraldry is now more attractive than it was, and the one obstacle to a more extended and intelligent interest in the subject is the attempt to degrade it from the level of fine art to that of a trade. Most of the recent publications on the subject have tended in this direction, and the genuine lovers of antiquity and mysticism regard the tendency with the deepest regret. It is not fair however to blame authors, for so long as the State chooses to ignore the scientific study of the past, and to leave our priceless records unpublished, it is from volumes produced on commercial principles alone that we acquire knowledge. Every ancient charter, every chartulary, and every genuine roll of arms ought to be published at the expense of the State. This was long ago begun, but discontinued, the fault lying, it is believed, with the Lords of the Treasury; while the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners seem mostly to be concerned with modern correspondence.

PARASITES AND THEIR LIFE-HISTORY.

"A Treatise on Zoology." Edited by E. Ray Lankester. Part IV. "The Platyhelminia, Mesozoa and Nemertini." By W. B. Benham. London: Black. 1901. 15s. net.

"Zoology, an Elementary Text-book." By A. E. Shipley and E. W. MacBride. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1901. 10s. 6d. net.

"A Text-book of Zoology." By G. P. Mudge. London: Arnold. 1901.

PROFESSOR BENHAM'S volume in the Oxford

Zoology raises in an acute form some of the difficulties of the task that Professor Ray Lankester has set himself in his great Oxford Zoology. It appears that the MSS. of some of the chapters in the present volume were written in the years 1895-1897; the whole of the volume was in proof early in 1898, when the author left England to take up an appointment in New Zealand. The editor, burdened by the gravity of this position, has got another writer to add a few pages of notes on work that has appeared since. Unless science were progressive it would not excite the enthusiasm of many of its most ardent and successful devotees, but we doubt if it be possible or useful for a text-book to press as hotly on the heels of research as an annual record. If this volume were incomplete without an appendix containing the colossal achievements of 1899 and 1900, what is to be its just fate in 1902 or 1903? Fortunately the answer is contained in the work itself. Professor Benham took the very considerable body of existing information on the interesting groups of creatures that formed his subject, sifted it, codified it, and arranged it in a form that will survive the addition to knowledge of many more facts. It is impossible for a zoologist to be a specialist in every group, and a well-ordered treatise such as this will serve the purpose of all but specialists for years. Among the animals discussed are many creatures of great interest. The Turbellaria are minute, leaf-shaped and usually flattened worms living in mud, in fresh water or in the sea. Many of them are free-living carrion-feeders, but a number have become parasites, external or internal, and it is probable that a large number of the most troublesome internal parasites of the higher animals and of man have been evolved from Turbellarian ancestors. The transformation of a free-living form into a parasite is always accompanied by extremely interesting adaptations, some of them being degenerative changes which may result in an apparent simplicity of form disguising the real morphologic nature and affording difficult problems for the anatomist to solve; while others depend on elaborate modifications of the reproductive processes. As animals become more and more adapted to live passively in a peculiar environment, the need of elaborate modes of multiplication becomes greater, and among the Turbellaria there are to be found the beginnings of the reproductions by fission and budding and of the formation of vast quantities of eggs, processes that attain a still higher complexity in the more specialised parasites. The Trematoda or Flukes are creatures that have advanced still further both in anatomical complexity and in adaptation to parasitic life, and among them are to be found some of the most intricate and curious cycles of life that occur in the animal kingdom. A small number of them are ectoparasites, but the vast majority live within the bodies of their hosts and may produce extremely serious diseases. The well-known "liver-fluke", the cause of sheep-rot, is only one example of the almost innumerable flukes that infest vertebrate and invertebrate animals and that exhibit extremely involved life-histories. The liver-fluke does not pass directly from one sheep to another. The eggs are produced by the adult flukes within the body of the sheep, and, on leaving the sheep, develop in water into minute free-living larvae, in all essential respects similar to simple Turbellarian worms. After a certain period, these larvae perish, unless they can effect entrance into the body of a particular water-snail. Within this intermediate host they pass through further modifications, and, finally, leaving the snail, become encysted on blades of grass. When the cysts are eaten by sheep the larvae attain the final form. In this complex history

almost every larval stage is capable of multiplying repeatedly, so that not only does the adult fluke produce an enormous number of eggs but each egg is capable of producing an enormous number of flukes. The Cestoda or tape-worms are parasites even more highly specialised, and in their life-histories the presence of intermediate hosts is almost invariable, the usual routine being that the adult form occurs in a carnivorous creature and the larval form in the creature on which the carnivorous animal usually preys. Thus, for instance, the most common tape-worm of the cat passes its larval stage in the body of the mouse. Civilised man owes his comparative exemption from tape-worms almost entirely to his rejection of uncooked flesh. The so-called Mesozoa are minute creatures of extreme simplicity and concerning many of them very little is known. It is probable that some of them may be larvæ of which the adult stages are as yet undiscovered, while others may be extreme cases of parasitic degeneration. The Nemertini are not parasitic, but in their structure present many affinities with the parasitic worms.

While there is much to interest the general naturalist in the complicated life-histories of these lowly worms, the morphological problems raised by their structure are equally fascinating. The relation of these creatures, which have no coelom save so far as the genital cavities represent a coelom, to the Cœlomoccela proper, and the modifications of the excretory organs with their flame-cells, will prove specially interesting to zoologists. The homologies of the generative organs and the general orientation of the whole bodies (we notice with interest that Professor Benham accepts the view that the so-called head of the tape-worm is the posterior extremity) are discussed with great clearness.

The elementary treatise on zoology by Messrs. Shipley and MacBride is not a very successful volume. The authors attempt to cover the whole field in a few hundred pages, and naturally have had to condense and compress and make many short cuts. They have chosen to try to give some account of practically every group in the animal kingdom. One result of this attempt at comprehensiveness has been that microscopic anatomy, embryology and accounts of extinct forms have had to be omitted almost entirely; the book has become modern zoology with the plot omitted, and resembles much more closely the old cataloguing methods of descriptive text-books than an introductory course on a branch of science. Another result is that many of the general statements are simply erroneous as they stand; they require at once expansion and limitation to represent knowledge. The distinction made between animals and plants, for instance, is simply not true. To take another case from vertebrate anatomy (a section of the volume in which, the authors state in the preface, more advanced work is given) statements regarding the ducts of the liver and pancreas are given as true of birds when they apply only to the particular type which has been made the basis of the account, and, by a superfluity of naughtiness, upon these statements is founded a quite ridiculous contrast between the origin of the liver in birds and in mammals. The authors take credit that their volume was constrained by the requirements of no particular examination; it is the more to be regretted that they did not take advantage of their freedom to write a treatise of more intellectual value.

The text-book by Mr. Mudge appears to follow the Preliminary Scientific Syllabus of the University of London closely. The author is fond of technical terms and students who "get up" his volume will run a risk of mistaking technical terminology for knowledge. But within its range the information is sound, and the diagrams are clear and exact.

NOVELS.

"Charlotte." By L. B. Walford. London: Longmans. 1902. 6s.

Mrs. Walford's latest novel is a minute study of a very independent modern young woman who carries to its logical conclusion the absence of principle on which she has been brought up. Whether the young lady is

worth study quite so careful is not certain. She is hardly typical of any class, and as an individual she is not particularly interesting. Still, her career affords some interesting situations. We cannot quite accept the predominance of the unmarried daughter in a set which her mother is too second-rate and her other relatives too respectable to enter, but if we grant its possibility the story is fairly plausible. The Charlotte of the earlier chapters, however, has too much of what Bishop Butler called "rational self-love" to fling her bonnet over the windmill. Her flirtations are made very real, her marriage and subsequent disaster fail to harmonise. The book has points, but certain minor matters seem to show a want of insight. For instance, we have the ostensibly normal son of a country squire and M.P. and of an earl's daughter, both old-fashioned church-going Tories, and of him we read that he never possessed a frock-coat until he went down from Oxford, and that unchecked by his father he swore in his mother's presence. It does not seem to fit the picture. Nor are the bold bad people very true to life.

"The Yellow Fiend." By Mrs. Alexander. London: Unwin. 1901. 6s.

We are reminded of the philosopher—was it not Talleyrand?—who said that he welcomed the conversation of fools because it rested his mind. We rarely remember reading a more foolish story than this; but at the same time it has been very agreeable as an absolutely colourless sedative. It is all about an impossible old mad miser, his plain and commonplace granddaughter, a housekeeper named Pinny, and their very small circle of friends. The granddaughter has a friend, Mrs. Grey, whose husband always effaces himself, presumably for some high political purpose. He turns out in the end to be a Mr. Brook, who has proposed to the granddaughter, and is only found out by chance when their marriage is imminent. The narrative is composed of an endless succession of unimportant details. Mr. Brook calls to see the miser to discuss investments, he inquires after the housekeeper's sailor son, he asks leave to take the granddaughter out to the theatre. A few pages further on the same thing happens, and all the details are repeated with scarcely an attempt at variation. In the end, of course, the miser dies, the granddaughter inherits an enormous fortune, she induces Mr. Brook to return to his wife, and at last she is married to a prig of a painter. We can cordially recommend this book as a more efficient cure for insomnia than either poppy or mandragora.

"Princess Puck." By U. L. Silberrad. London: Macmillan. 1902. 6s.

Although Miss Silberrad's novel successfully interweaves the ancient formula of a disputed succession to the property of an aged and aristocratic rake, which unexpectedly closes, of course, in favour of the heroine, it has the best features of the fiction which is modern without being "up-to-date". Common-sense, a delight in nature, healthy sentiment, and a keen sense of humour are some of the main ingredients of this dish, and they are mingled in the present instance by a deft and workmanlike hand. "Princess Puck" herself, the unconventional heroine, is drawn and developed with delightful freshness, while her three cousins are all skilfully and individually delineated. The eldest of them, a very practical young person with "the acquisitive faculty" strongly developed, is an excellent and amusing study that could only perhaps have been drawn by feminine insight devoid of occasional feminine maliciousness. The scene is laid for the most part in and around a small East Anglian town, and various phases of quiet middle-class society are sketched with a light and natural touch. Though the story by no means lacks distinction in the special sense, it is chiefly distinguished, perhaps, by its being so eminently readable.

"The Trial of Man: an Allegorical Romance." London: Murray. 1902. 6s.

This book is difficult to classify. The form is that of the novel but the voice is the voice of theology and the theme is the theme of Milton. Here Adam is a monk named Martin who after being shown something of Heaven is placed in a Paradise on a new world, with an

Eve named Lucy brought from another planet, and is told to start the "perfect people". Sorely tempted by the fiends the man emerges triumphant only to fall in the moment of his triumph from vainglory, but he does not sin a second time and as he dies wins back Paradise for his world. Angels and devils play busy parts and there is a mighty battle fought between them for the translated monk. Had the author any sense of humour we should not have been treated to heavenly Red Cross ambulance companies tending broken wings and supporting wounded angels homewards. Perhaps if the author possessed humour the book would not have been written; as it is, however, the subject has been elaborated with considerable thought and is presented with unquestionable literary ability.

"Four-leaved Clover." By Maxwell Grey. London: Heinemann. 1901. 6s.

This book will do no one any harm—and that is about all that can be said for it. Its character is idyllic, its incidents commonplace or overstrained and its characters stuffed with sawdust. The slight story is spun out by soliloquies and descriptions which with the aid of thick paper and large type carry it through some 200 pages to a vapid ending. All the good people are happy and even the villain repents for no obvious reason and promises to be a good boy for the sake of the heroine who marries his hated rival. Maxwell Grey used to do better work than this.

NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS.

"The Victorian Anthology." Edited by Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. London: Sonnenschein. 1902. 7s. 6d.

Sir M. Grant Duff writes his preface and his notes so artlessly and is so evidently moved by the best intentions that it is not altogether pleasant to have to find fault with him. Yet it has to be found. He quotes Palgrave in one of his opening pages, and in doing so invites a fatal contrast between his own volume and that exquisitely arranged and edited, that unrivalled anthology, "The Golden Treasury". One or two of the "Introductory Notes" on some of the poets included in this collection strike us as perilously near the comic. We are told, for instance, that Shelley and Keats, had they only lived to middle life, would have been subjects of Queen Victoria. He has found out that Hood was a genuine poet: bless the man, who ever doubted it? Observing these things in the batch of notes at the beginning of the book and seeing no references to Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold or others we had hopes that the editor tried to make up for his little faults by "occasional brilliant flashes of silence". But it is not so. Some more "Introductory Notes" are inserted later on. Of Tennyson, Browning and Fitzgerald he says: "All people, who care for poetry at all, have long since made up their minds as to the position they would assign in the Temple of Fame to these three authors". But he is not going to let off Kingsley or Arnold so lightly. Kingsley's poetry "may outlive his novels as long as these have outlived his rather confused theology". Arnold is all but perfect we are told; and "I should have preferred 'Thyrsis' to the 'Scholar-Gipsy', and have added 'Calais Sands', 'Strangers from Carnac', 'Westminster Abbey', and 'A Southern Night', if they had been publici juris". Tit-bits are given in this volume from Fitzgerald's "Omar": "In Memoriam" is served in the same way. Dodd's "Beauties of Shakespeare" has been outstrip.

"The Royal Navy. A History from the Earliest Times to the Present." By W. M. Laird Clowes. Assisted by Sir Clements Markham, Captain A. T. Mahan, Mr. H. W. Wilson, Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Vol. VI. London: Sampson Low. 1901. 25s. net.

This volume shows some falling-off from its predecessors. The account of the war of 1812 is impartially dealt with by President Roosevelt as might be expected from his early work on this subject. Without supporting the exaggerations of James as regards the superiority in size and armament of the American frigates he recognises that they had an advantage in these respects over ours, but lays greatest stress upon the over-confidence and neglect of gunnery in our ships as the cause of defeat. Tradition is a good servant but a bad master, and the lesson of 1812 should never be forgotten. The victory in future contests will go to the nation that has earned it by thorough preparation. The account of the Russian War, the most important contest upon which we have embarked since 1815, indicates hasty compilation. In stating that the transportation of the allied armies to the Crimea was carried out in a bungling and foolhardy manner, justice is hardly done to those who planned and executed this work in the face of great obstacles. Brereton, who is quoted on several occasions, was a friend of Admiral Dundas and a guest on board his ship. As it is notorious that the Admiral was opposed to the expedition, those about him

doubtless viewed the operation far from favourably, and Brereton is not an impartial witness as to its execution. A curious error is made in connexion with that memorable consultation after the expedition started as to where it should land. Mr. Clowes states that when Marshal Saint-Arnaud—then very unwell—signalled his wish to confer with Lord Raglan and Admiral Dundas they proceeded in the "Caradoc" to the "Ville de Paris". "While Raglan who had lost a leg remained alongside Dundas visited the Marshal, &c." It is no doubt a slip which gives the loss of limb Lord Raglan had sustained as a leg instead of an arm. This prevented him going on board the "Ville de Paris" at sea, but he sent Colonel Steele—his military secretary—with Admiral Dundas to see the Marshal, and on their return to the "Caradoc" Lord Raglan called a conference of the principal officers, which resulted in a survey of the coast by him and the selection of a spot where the landing took place.

"General. British Empire Series V." London: Kegan Paul. 1902. 5s.

This is the concluding volume of the British Empire series, and if in some measure it is a hotch-potch its variety makes it not the least interesting of the series. It contains a preface by Lord Avebury written apparently long ago. Lord Avebury talks about the Queen instead of the King. This might have been corrected, notwithstanding the publisher's explanation that delay has occurred owing to the difficulty of getting at contributors who reside on the other side of the world. Such subjects as Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the British mercantile marine, the negro in Barbados, the railways of Greater Britain, Polar discovery, and the duties of Empire make up a comprehensive survey of places and points which could not be included in the volumes dealing with the larger Imperial possessions. Lord Avebury's views on economic questions are perverted by his loyalty to Cobdenism. Discussing the preference given to British goods in Canada he says "As we admit Canadian products to the British market on more favourable terms than she receives from any other country, it is only natural, apart from feeling, that she should offer us some corresponding advantages". To put the matter another way because Canada is permitted to send goods to the British market on the same terms as Russia or Germany therefore Canada should give us some preference over Russia or Germany. Absurdity could hardly go further.

THEOLOGY ROMAN AND OTHER.

"Roads to Rome." Being personal records of some of the more recent converts to the Catholic Faith; with an Introduction by Cardinal Vaughan. London: Longmans. 1901. 7s. 6d. net.

"The Divine Plan of the Church; where Realised, and where not." By the Rev. John MacLaughlin. London: Burns and Oates. 1901. 2s. 6d.

These two volumes are interesting not so much from the intrinsic force of their arguments as from the light they throw on the way in which a large number of people regard those arguments. "Roads to Rome" consists of the letters written by some sixty-five converts in answer to an enterprising editor who asked them why they had "gone over". Some, like Lord Brampton, were cautious and declined to give reasons; the majority consented, and the reasons are as a rule the same; they were tired of the variations both of teaching and ritual in the Anglican Church, they were attracted by Rome's claims to authority, infallibility, continuity, and universality; and they have found a peace of mind in submission to her which they never experienced before. We have read the book with much interest and some sympathy; but the writers seem to take it for granted that to claim a thing is the same as to possess it; while the peace obtained by complete submission may be obtained in other communities on the same terms. Dr. Salmon's book on "The Infallibility of the Church" is occasionally referred to somewhat scornfully, but the strength of his arguments does not seem to be realised. Mr. MacLaughlin undertakes to prove that our Lord formed a definite design of the nature and organisation of His Church, and that that design is fulfilled in the Church of Rome and not in the Church of England. Much the same arguments as in "Roads to Rome"; our Lord promised His Church should at all times be infallible, and so no Church which does not claim to be infallible can be His. He writes: "Once it is established that there exists on earth a Church which is infallible in her teaching, all controversy may cease", which suggests the rejoinder "controversy seldom ceased in the early Church, therefore she was not then believed to be infallible". Even the decisions of Nicaea did not command immediate and universal assent, and a Bishop of Rome signed an express repudiation of its test word, and, as Cardinal Newman said in the last edition of his "Arians", became a "renegade"; while as Pope Honorius was publicly anathematised as a heretic at the sixth general Council (see Hefele § 324), it looks as if either the Council or the Pope were fallible in the seventh century. But whereas the writers in "Roads to Rome" know something about the Anglican side of the controversy, and often take pains to inform us that Littledale, or Gore, or Salmon

drove them into the bosom of the Catholic Church, Mr. MacLaughlin knows little of modern Anglican theology. His authorities for English Church history are Macaulay, Green, and Froude; for our doctrine of Scripture inspiration, Horne and Tottenham; on other points the Duke of Argyll, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. H. J. Pye. He resuscitates the usual charges that our Church was created at the Reformation, is dependent on Parliament for her Creed, and may not carry on mission work save with the sanction of the Government, &c.; he would do well to study some more Anglican Theology before he writes another book to convert us.

"Translation of the Psalms and Canticles." With Commentary. By James M'Sweeney. London: Sands. 1901. 10s. 6d. net.

What Dr. Driver did a few years ago in the "Parallel Psalter" for the members of the English Church, Father M'Sweeney (for he is not a Presbyterian minister but a Jesuit priest) has done in this book for members of his own communion. He has done it on a considerably larger scale however than Dr. Driver, and done it very well. He gives first a general introduction, clear and not too long, to the whole Psalter; then in parallel columns his own translation from the Hebrew, and the English version from the Vulgate, with introduction and brief notes to each Psalm. The notes are mainly exegetical and are well illustrated from the various versions; they enable the lay reader to understand quickly if not the meaning of every verse in the Psalms, yet at any rate the interpretation of it given by the best Hebrew scholars. His critical position as might be expected is conservative; he accepts in almost every case the statements of the titles to the Psalms; yet he allows the existence of Maccabean poems in the collection, and would assign Psalms 44, 74, and 79 to that period. The book is a very useful piece of work.

"The Faith of the Millions; a Selection of Past Essays." By G. Tyrrell. 2 vols. London: Longmans. 1901. 10s. net.

Father Tyrrell is a philosopher, or at any rate is the master of a fairly extensive philosophic terminology, which he makes use of in the treatment of theological and other subjects; and in these two volumes of collected essays one pervading aim can always be discovered—to get to the philosophic justification and proof of the Roman Catholic position. The essay may be on history or biography or art as well as on a professedly philosophic subject; but sooner or later, generally sooner, we work round to the same end. He aims high and writes carefully; the essays are certainly weighty, and indeed heavy; as separate articles they must have acted as valuable ballast to the lighter material in magazines; but taken all by themselves they are somewhat dull.

"The Law of Forgiveness as presented in the New Testament." By J. M. Schulhof. Cambridge: Heffer and Sons. 1901. 3s. 6d.

The systematic study of biblical theology is as indispensable as the study of dogmatic theology for any clergyman who wishes to be an efficient preacher; in fact, almost more so, for biblical is the foundation of dogmatic theology. Yet till lately England was lacking here; the great treatises were written in German or French; the excellent contributions to the subject in Lightfoot's and Westcott's commentaries took the form of "additional notes" to this or that text, and were necessarily fragmentary and detached; and in addition it must be confessed that most books on biblical theology, whether translations or original compositions, are dull. The early part of Mr. Schulhof's essay is no exception to this, and it is marred by an over-academic style; but as he warms to his work he becomes more interesting, and the result is a methodical exposition of the New Testament teaching on forgiveness of sins, retribution, and the unforgiven state. If clergy would carefully work through this book with Greek Testament and Lexicon at hand, it would give definiteness to their ideas on these important subjects, and have a beneficial result on next year's Lent Lectures.

"Who is the Rich Man that is being Saved?" By Clement of Alexandria. Edited by P. M. Barnard. ("Early Church Classics.") London: S.P.C.K. 1901. 1s.

A few years ago Mr. Barnard published an edition of the Greek of Clement's "Quis Dives Salvetur" based on the eleventh-century Escurial MS., which is the earliest we possess of this treatise; previous editions had been based on an inaccurate copy printed by Ghisler from a Vatican MS., which was itself copied from the Escurial MS.—another instance of the strange haphazard way in which the early editions of Fathers, as indeed of the New Testament itself, were prepared. Now Mr. Barnard has made for the S.P.C.K. a very useful translation of the work for English readers, with brief introduction and notes. Apart from the beauty and interest of the homily itself, it is valuable to the textual critic from its numerous Scripture quotations; and we gain from it another instance of S. John i. 18 being cited in accordance with the oldest MSS. ("the only begotten God"); the old editions read "the only begotten Son God", Son being a marginal correction in the Vatican MS., which in the first printed edition was introduced into the text.

"Apostles of the Lord." By W. C. E. Newbold. London: Longmans. 1901. 3s. 6d. net.

Another volume of addresses on the duties and ideals of the parish priest by Canon Newbold. He has written much on this subject before and has written well; but these lectures give the impression that the author is getting tired and is coming to an end of what he has to say. They are a mixture in almost equal proportions of commonplace and of quite wise thoughts on men and character; sometimes the matter is thin and is helped out by illustrations more numerous than apt; sometimes the practical as well as the spiritual advice is admirable, and worthy of being studied by all candidates for Orders. Canon Newbold is a careful writer as a rule, but we catch him tripping on p. 37 where he makes the pessimist complain that all loaves are stones and all fish are scorpions.

"The Church in Greater Britain." (Donellan Lectures for 1900-1901.) By G. R. Wynne. London: Kegan Paul. 1901. 5s. net.

Dr. Wynne has performed a very useful task in compiling these lectures on the branches of the Anglican Communion in the various British colonies. He takes the colonies one by one and traces the growth of the Church in them from the first heroic efforts of this or that individual missionary to the full organisation and vigorous corporate life, which has been in nearly every case the result. And he has produced a book interesting and inspiring to read and collecting together an amount of information on the history not simply of the Church but also of the colonies themselves that otherwise could only be obtained at widely scattered sources.

"Dialogues on the Supersensual Life." By Jacob Behmen. Edited by Bernard Holland. London: Methuen. 1901. 3s. 6d.

A well-printed and handy edition of some of the simpler religious dialogues of the German mystic, with a good preface and biography by Mr. Holland. In matters theological one of the best correctives to overmuch criticism will be found in a healthy mysticism, and there is much in these dialogues that is healthy and beautiful. Yet Jacob Behmen was not proof against the temptation of thinking he had reached a profound truth when he had stated a paradox—not to say a contradiction—or elaborated a system of names: we get both of these expedients here. In the preface we learn that he was accused of heresy by the clergyman into whose hands his earliest writings fell. This may have been due not only to their mysticism but to a certain insistence on the deciding power of the will which meets us now and then in these dialogues (as in William Law) and which may have smacked of Pelagianism to those rigid Lutheran divines. Elsewhere indeed he preaches the passivity of the will in language that shows Lutheran training and might well have been used by Luther himself.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

Theodor von Bernhardi und Theodor Goldstücker: *Idolatrie und Idealismus. Betrachten eines Achtundvierzigers*. Von Wilhelm Tobias. Berlin: Rosenbaum und Hart. 1901. M. 8.

"... His fame as a Sanskritist made him an ornament to our age, and it led to his being consulted by scholars, and even by statesmen and princes, in Europe and all over India from one extremity of the Empire to another. But the homage thus paid him, which might have turned a weaker brain than Goldstücker's never altered him. His manners were always perfectly simple and unassuming. And... his mind was so little weighted by the cumbrous panoply of his vast erudition that it kept in the van of the contemporary movements of public opinion...." Such was the verdict of the English orator over Professor Goldstücker's English grave in 1872. It was not exaggerated. He was a man who lived for others; and Professor Tobias has done well to make him the text of an absorbing if somewhat rambling sermon. He contrasts the "idealism" of his friend Goldstücker with the "idolatry" of his acquaintance, the formal, the official, the prejudiced, the Bismarckian Bernhardi. This contrast he points in every direction, political social and religious; until, as it were, he sits back in his chair and delivers some charming tales of a grandfather. Few minds are so richly stored as Professor Tobias'. He is a profound philosopher, but he knows how to make the Kantianism, which is the professed creed of his practice agreeable. He is acquainted with many literatures, and they drop like honey from his lips. In the course of enthusiastic excursions he is led into many memories, and into a long précis of the anti-Semitic revival in Prussia. What he has to say is extremely interesting; and not the least interesting part is the recollection of his old home. He strongly denies that any dogma, monotheism included, is a true feature of enlightened and earnest Judaism. Ever-widening sympathy is his watchword, and he pierces through the forms of religions to the spirit of religion. Above all he seems to abhor pharisaism. "Qui le dirait!" he exclaims with Montesquieu "la vertu même a besoin de limites".

Schilderungen der Suaheli. Gesammelt und übersetzt. Von Dr. C. Veiten. Göttingen: Daudenhoek und Ruprecht. London: Williams and Norgate. M. 5.

The recitals in their own language of Suaheli niggers translated by an explorer are, we confess, somewhat beyond us, but they will appeal to all interested in East Africa. The first is an expedition to Tanganyika, the second to Nyassa, and there are travels to Uzaramu and other Barbaries. But there is also a trip to Europe from Darassalam to Berlin by Selim bin Abakari, and another to Russia and Siberia. We had hoped for some treats in these. But of Naples Selim only notes that it is the biggest harbour in Italy, that the blue grotto is so called because the water makes it "wash blue"; that Capri is celebrated among several small islands, that it is wonderful to see the excavated men at Pompeii, that Vesuvius spits fire, and so forth. It is rather nice however to find him exclaiming at the outset of his journey to Russia from Berlin: "In the name of God the merciful bestower of mercies! In the third month of the year 1314, I travelled with my master Herr Dr. Bumiller from the Frederick Street Railway Station". Selim denounces the Russian railway carriages and contrasts their whole system with the German and the French. The Russians he found the most pious people on earth. He notes that in Russia you can get into the theatres by "tipping" the attendants. He liked the Moscow churches. He found the Greek service different from that of other countries "but they pray to the same Messiah". In Siberia he especially admired the scenery between Samarah and Omskow. He was delighted to find Moslems on the Russo-Chinese frontier. He is always noting the ways of horses and the discomfort of conveyances. He has seen much, he says, that he could never have imagined at home, and he owes it all to "God Almighty, and Dr. Bumiller". "In all my journeys", he observes, "I have experienced many pleasures but also many annoyances, but I have endured them and eventually known the worth of travel". Here we agree with Selim; and we cannot help thinking that the works of Martin Tupper would lend themselves admirably to a Suaheli translation.

Grundbedingungen der gesellschaftlichen Wohlfahrt. Von Samuel Révai. Leipzig: Verlag von Duncker und Humboldt. 1902. M. 14.

This is an enormous work on an enormous theme; and although, to our mind, erroneous in its chief conclusions, it affords, at every step, matter at once critical and instructive, as well as a conspectus of previous opinion, which, by its thoroughness and its learning, is indispensable to every student of

(Continued on page 274.)

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political philosophy and of economic science. The "Essentials of Social Welfare" together with their uses and abuses, past and present, are pursued in all their complicated ramifications through a weighty and a lengthy volume.

Herr Révai is neither an ordinary Socialist nor a Communist in their accepted varieties. He successively and successfully criticises their many devices for grappling with the evils of modern civilisation. He is not a "cosmopolitan"; still less of course, one of those disorganised and disorganising "cosmopolites" called "anarchists". But he believes that private property, with its attendant and consequent capitalism, lies at the root of all the maladies of the body politic; he desires its removal, and he presents a detailed scheme for his purpose.

Money and private property are entirely eliminated. There is a general conscription for work, and all labour at that for which his or her capacities best fit them. The country is parcelled into decentralised districts allotted to groups. The government,—which in its form may be even a monarchy—is divided into departments, with heads and administrators elected by universal suffrage. The individual tools for, and is rewarded by the community which proportions the goods conceded in kind to the quality of the work done. Of these goods there is a fixed maximum and minimum. Women from their physical organisation and mission are excluded from political life. Marriage will be purified by the absolute elimination of material interests (pp. 608 and seq.). Children will be born in the State institutions and educated in ascending schools, till the age of self-support arrives. Character must be watched to enable the child to specialise its efforts. There will be an absolute State supremacy which will chime with individual interests. Amusements will be regulated on a colossal scale and at stated intervals. Every department will own its club. There will be no private kitchen. Service will be provided for by those fitted to serve, who if they develop other qualities will ascend in the scale. The fact that one family will probably comprise several grades of avocation will facilitate equality. There will be perfect freedom within the limits of the laws; and fraternity will result from unrestricted association devoid of superfluous impediments.

Such is the pleasing picture;—a clockwork State without a key. Its machinery has however other very serious drawbacks besides its neglect of the key of human nature. In the first place, quis custodiet custodes? Who is to ensure the capacity of the rulers, and still more of the adjudicators of excellence and of the adjusters of standards? In the second, two of the great factors in human nature must be eradicated—that of tradition, and that of the craving for privacy more than for publicity. Our author's scheme is a life under the electric light: human beings prefer sunshine with relieving shadow. In the third, although the motives of competition and of ambition are preserved it transferred, who would be a miner, for instance, under the new régime? The miner would naturally not rank high in the scale, the reward of which lies in increasing State preference; but to be a miner requires high inducement; and the money inducements are ex hypothesis removed. Therefore, if the minerals of the country are to be worked, the miners will rule the State: which is absurd. In the fourth it needs very little reflection to perceive that from economic causes, only a very small or an absolutely self-sufficing country could adopt the plan which would probably be demolished even there in a few years by the constant tendencies of human nature.

We cannot help thinking that throughout his suggestive commentaries he fails sufficiently to distinguish between two main aspects of his subject. The first is the broad and general tendency in social systems; the second, their narrow effects on individuals. For social systems, however artificial, act like Nature herself and sacrifice the part for the whole. Individual wretchedness is the horror of civilisation, and it is appalling to think that only seventeen per cent. among the inhabitants of the biggest city in the world are well to do. That capitalism must be forced to realise its duties and responsibilities becomes urgently manifest. But that this would happen if the State were capitalist, and if a system were created by which every member of the State must starve in subsistence, while it rioted in occupation, is still open to doubt.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* for February contains the powerful opening of a new story—"Vice—Mama"—by Ernst v. Wildenbruch. It concerns the fortunes—or rather misfortunes, of the young son of an aristocratic staff officer on whom the burden is cast that his mother was of Jewish origin. Anything more despicable than the cruel and mean persecution of the military school with which the novel begins can scarcely be imagined. The "Tilsit" correspondence by Herr Bailleu is continued. There is a reminiscence of "Otto Ribbeck" by Herr Hausrath; and a long article by Herr Gustav Cohn on "State Officialdom and State Science". The paper on "Herder and the Duchess Louise" is continued; and Herr Franz Xaver Kraus notices Herr Steinmann's fine work in the "Sistine Chapel" already reviewed in these columns. The "Political Survey" article omits Great Britain altogether, though it touches on South America.

For This Week's Books see page 276.

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" de Série 1. Numéro
" d'Ordre 1.
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" ASSOUAN ET ASSIOUT 1898.
" MANDAT DE PAIEMENT.
" £500 Sterling.
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" Le Gouvernement s'engage par les présentes à payer à MM. John Aird et Cie, ou au porteur de ce Mandat, le 1er Juillet 1903 la dite somme de Cinq cents livres sterling.
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" Le présent mandat confère au porteur, jusqu'à son entier désintéressement, une affectation sur les travaux pour assurer le paiement de la somme indiquée dans ce mandat, et le dit porteur pourra, d'accord avec les porteurs de tous autres mandats émis par rapport aux mêmes travaux (dont le maximum ne devra pas toutefois excéder les limites mentionnées dans la table au dos des présentes) ou d'accord avec la majorité des ces porteurs, nommer ou faire nommer par l'autorité compétente un représentant chargé de mettre à exécution de la manière qu'il appartiendra le dit droit d'affectation, au cas où ce mandat n'aura pas été payé à l'échéance.
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" En date du 11 Juin, 1898.

" Pour le Gouvernement,
" Le Ministre des Travaux Publics,
(Sd.) " H. Fakry.

" Contresigné,
" Ingénieur du Gouvernement Egyptien,
(Sd.) " A. R. Webb.

Translation.

No. 1.
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ASSOUAN AND ASSIOUT 1898.

£500 Sterling. £500 Sterling.
" PAY WARRANT.

" The Egyptian Government hereby declares that in consideration of work done and materials supplied for the above Irrigation works it acknowledges that it is indebted absolutely and unconditionally to Messrs. John Aird & Co. in the sum of Five hundred pounds sterling (£500 sterling).

" The Government hereby undertakes to pay to Messrs. John Aird & Co. or the bearer of this Warrant on the 1st July, 1903, the said sum of Five hundred pounds sterling.

" This payment will be made in London through the medium of the Bank of England against surrender of this Warrant.

" This payment will be made in any event to the bearer hereof in full without any deduction whatever, and irrespective of any dispute that may be actually pending or which may hereafter arise between the Government and Messrs. John Aird & Co. or of any other dispute whatsoever, the debt hereby acknowledged being for a fixed and determined sum and constituting a claim agreed and recognised by the Egyptian Government.

" This Warrant confers upon the bearer, until completely satisfied, a charge upon the works to secure payment of the sum indicated in this Warrant, and the said bearer may, jointly with the holders of all other Warrants issued in respect of the same works (the maximum amount whereof shall not however exceed the limits mentioned in the Table hereon endorsed) or in accord with the majority of such holders, appoint or cause to be appointed by the competent authority a representative to be entrusted with the enforcement in such manner as may be called for of such right of charge, should this Warrant not have been paid when due.

" No taking into possession of the works by the Government nor any act whatsoever shall be liable to impair the said charge.

" The present and all other Warrants issued or to be issued within the limits aforesaid, shall rank equally and pari passu without any right of preference or priority by reason of their number, series, date of issue, or any other circumstance whatever.

" Dated 11th June, 1898.

" For the Government,
" The Minister of Public Works,
(Sd.) " H. Fakry.

" Countersigned,
" Engineer to the Egyptian Government,
(Sd.) " A. R. Webb."

The total amount of these Pay Warrants to be issued is £4,716,780, payable by sixty payments of £78,613 each half-year, commencing on July 1st, 1903, and ending on January 1st, 1933. The Table endorsed on the Pay Warrants referred to above states these payments in detail.

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The present issue is made on the authority and on behalf of the Irrigation Investment Corporation, Limited.

Under the terms of a Trust Deed dated the 21st April, 1899, that Corporation has heretofore lodged with the Bank of England on behalf of the Trustees Pay Warrants for £3,600,000, representing sixty half-yearly payments of £56,000 each, commencing on the 1st July, 1903, and ending on the 1st January, 1933, upon trust to apply the proceeds to the due payment of interest and Sinking Fund of the first four issues of £1,930,000 Certificates and expenses from the 1st January, 1903, the payments for interest and Sinking Fund on those issues amounting together to £55,524 half-yearly. The Corporation also lodged a sum sufficient to secure the due payment of interest and expenses of the Trust up to the 1st January, 1903.

Under the terms of the same Trust Deed the Corporation has now lodged with the Bank of England on behalf of the Trustees in respect of the present further issue of £400,000 Certificates, further Pay Warrants for £720,000, representing sixty half-yearly payments of £12,000 each, commencing on the 1st July, 1903, and ending on the 1st January, 1933. The payments for interest and Sinking Fund of the present issue amount to £11,508 half-yearly. The Corporation has also lodged a sum sufficient to secure the due payment of interest on the present issue and the further expenses of the trust up to the 1st January, 1903.

Thus the Pay Warrants and cash lodged with the Trustees represent an amount sufficient for the payment of the interest and Sinking Fund of the five issues of Certificates (together £2,330,000) and expenses.

As and when further issues of the Certificates are made, corresponding amounts of Pay Warrants and cash will be deposited with the Trustees. When the whole of the issue (amounting to £2,714,700) is completed there will be available, apart from the amounts required for interest and Sinking Fund, the amount of £513 half-yearly, which covers the expenses of the Trust.

The Egyptian Government have no power to redeem the Pay Warrants before maturity, and therefore the redemption of the Certificates cannot be anticipated.

Applications must be made on the form accompanying the prospectus and forwarded together with the amount payable on application to the Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Failure to pay any instalment when due will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture. If no allotment is made the Deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the Deposit will be applied towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be delivered in exchange for Allotment Letters, and the Trust Certificates will, when ready, be exchanged for fully-paid Scrip Certificates.

A copy of the Deed of Trust and of the Pay Warrants can be seen at the Offices of Messrs. Norton, Rose, Norton & Co., 57½ Old Broad Street, E.C., the Solicitors for the Trustees.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the Head Office of the Bank of England (Chief Cashier's Office), or at any of its Branches; or of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co., 4 Lombard Street, E.C.

The List will close at or before 4 o'clock on Tuesday, the 4th of March.

LONDON, E.C., 1st March, 1902.

decided to issue only Quarterly Reports. The results, however, will be cabled home, as usual, monthly, and will be found in the financial papers from time to time.

GENERAL.

The yield per ton shows a decrease below that obtained prior to the war. This is accounted for by the fact that for the present only those stopes best suited for running rock drills can be worked, owing to inferior quality of native labour. The quality of native labour is now improving, and the normal grade of ore can be looked for in the near future. The fact that the Government of the late South African Republic, when cleaning up, took every particle of products from the Reduction Works, and, in consequence, a certain amount of gold was absorbed by the plates in re-starting, and also a considerable quantity of slimes had to remain in the Cyanide Works, also accounts in some way for the lower yield per ton.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

H. R. NETHERSOLE, Secretary.

Head Office, Johannesburg, January 15th, 1902.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

A Satisfactory Report.

THE sixty-sixth annual meeting of members of the National Provident Institution was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Mr. William Henry Willans in the chair.

The Actuary and Secretary (Mr. Arthur Smither) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate,

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, first of all alluded to the loss the company had sustained by the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. Robert Leake, and to the appointment in his place of Mr. Pandeli Ralli, and regretted that Mr. Ralli was not able to be present with them on that occasion owing to his absence abroad. He then went on to say: I will now deal, and not at too great length, with the various matters contained in the report, a report which, I think you will all agree, is in every respect a most satisfactory one. The new business for the year shows a moderate but by no means an insignificant increase on that of the previous year. In 1900 we issued 1,548 policies assuring £516,000; last year we issued 1,548 policies assuring £540,000, whilst our new premium income for last year was £22,552, as compared with £21,340 for the previous year, showing the respectable increase of 5 per cent. As you know, a very large new business is not what we aim at. Our institution being a purely mutual one, the directors have no other interests to consider than those of the policyholders; and we do not think we should be best promoting those interests by making any such heavy additions to the expenses of management as would be necessary under modern conditions of competition, in order to show a great increase in our business returns. We have rather held that our true policy—the policy most conducive to the prosperity of the institution—is to maintain in a state of thorough efficiency the agency organisation, established many years ago, to serve as what I may call our machinery for securing such an accession of new assurances as will be more than sufficient to repair the annual "waste" resulting from claims and surrenders—so that we may show a gradually but continually increasing present income. This, to our minds, means healthy growth for a life office, and ever increasing strength. On the other hand, to incur a constant heavy outlay in order to secure a very large new business—and especially a new business out of reasonable proportion to the old business on the books—certainly cannot conduce to healthy growth nor to the development of the strength which should accompany such growth. Of course, the annual output, as I may call it, of our machinery cannot be a constant quantity, because it will depend to some extent on the state of trade and other conditions. When these conditions are not favourable we do not fidget, still less do we think of offering a higher price for business, or of lowering our standard of eligibility for the lives we assure. We are content, we can afford to wait until the conditions improve, knowing that the natural fluctuations in the amount of annual new business do not in any degree affect the real prosperity of the institution. Some of you will probably have observed that we completed an exceptional amount of annuity business last year. We cannot claim that this is the result of any special efforts on our part. It happened that an old connection of the institution who died several years ago had left life annuities to a large number of his descendants, children and grandchildren, with instructions, I believe, that at the end of the century annuity policies should be taken out in our office, and thirty-two of the fifty-one policies result from this transaction. The report next deals with the death claims for the year, and here we certainly have every reason to congratulate ourselves. We are accustomed to a favourable mortality experience. We do not expect in any year to see the total of our claims exceed about 80 per cent. of the amount provided for by the tables we use in our valuations; but last year the amount was only about two-thirds of the amount provided. Of course, this exceptional lightness of claims is not a thing your directors can take any credit for, although no doubt the very favourable character of what I may call our normal mortality experience is an evidence of the care which has always been exercised by the Board and by the medical officers of the institution. I think, too, the fact that, as stated in the report, only eleven deaths occurred last year amongst the policies issued since the 1897 division of profits—more than 6,000 policies—shows that we are endeavouring, with some success, to follow the example of our predecessors. I remember I mentioned at our annual meeting a year or two ago that, although the institution had been established sixty and odd years ago, it had not, at the time when I spoke, been able to boast that it had a centenary amongst its members, and I told you that we had good reason to hope we might be able, before long, to produce that rare phenomenon. Well, since our last meeting two of our members have attained that ripe age, but one of them, I am sorry to say, has since died. The other survives, and there are more members approaching this limit. I now turn to the accounts, and here I may claim that everything is most satisfactory. Our premium income shows an increase of £7,000 and our interest income an increase of £6,500. Our rate of interest, too, shows a slight improvement. Calculated on what I understand is the approved basis—I mean approved by actuarial authority—the rate for the last year was £4 os. 7d. per cent. as compared with £4 in the previous year. It is a source of great satisfaction to your directors that they have been able to do so much to improve the average rate of interest on the institution's funds during the last two or three years. Of course, the general enhancement in the value of money has been very helpful in this respect, and the most timely enlargement of investment powers which we asked and received at your hands in 1898 has materially assisted us to accomplish so desirable a result. I can say, too, with the most confidence that this result has been achieved without in any degree lessening the safety of our funds. Indeed, when as you remember, that any security outside the previous powers of the Board requires the approval of 10 out of 13 directors—which amounts practically to unanimity—you will recognise that it would be difficult for us to make a rash investment. Our rate of expenses—after making proper allowance for the outlay in connection with the new annuity business—is about the same as for the previous year and is

rather less than 10.8 per cent. on the premium income. Some of you will have remarked that our credit balance on the year's working is unusually large, rather more, in fact, than a quarter of a million. This is, I find, the largest year's balance we have ever had. It is owing mainly, of course, to the exceptional lightness of death claims and to the large sum received for the purchase of annuities. The various items which comprise the assets do not call for any special comment, but, perhaps, I ought to remind you that in dealing with securities of fluctuating value—what I may call marketable securities—we have followed the usual practice. When the aggregate value of the securities comprised in any item, taken at the market price of to-day—on the 20th November last—was somewhat less than the book value, we have written down that item accordingly; when the converse was the case, we have not disturbed the figures. I do not know that there is any other item in the balance-sheet calling for remark, but if there is any point on which members desire further information I will do my best to satisfy them. The first quarter of the final year in the current quinquennial period has already passed. At our last meeting I ventured to say that I thought we might reasonably anticipate that the approaching division of profits would be a satisfactory one, and I gave you the grounds on which we based our expectations. I am glad to say that nothing has occurred during the past twelve months to cause us to modify our anticipations, and I can, therefore, with the utmost confidence commend to you the paragraph in the report which invites members to increase, where possible, their own assurances, and to recommend their friends and relations to become members of our valuable institution. I now beg to move the adoption of the report.

Mr. J. F. Christy seconded the motion.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Large Increase in the Operations of the Company—New Branches Abroad and in the Colonies.

THE annual general meeting of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, was held on Thursday, at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, E.C., Mr. Thomas Hewitt (the chairman) presiding.

The Acting-Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The Chairman, in presenting the report and accounts, said that the operations of the company had greatly increased, and the revenue account amounted to a total of £1,120,358. That large total included interest, dividends, and rents, less provision for investments redeemable at par and for depreciation of leaseholds, the sum of £20,793. The full sum of that item had not yet been reached, inasmuch as the corporation's investments in real property had not yet come into full bearing. The directors had given great consideration and care to that class of investment. In last year's balance-sheet the premium income, less reinsurance and bonus to assured, amounted to £847,544. That amount had increased greatly this year, and the total premium actually received, less reinsurance and bonus, amounted to £1,090,501. Last year he assured them that the board did not regard the increase in premium income as in itself a goal for which they should seek, but, nevertheless, it had to be regarded as an indication of the progress and popularity of a company which were the soul of a business like theirs. The directors have established certain foreign and colonial branches, with a view, so far as possible, to equalise the prosperity of the corporation; so that if in any year a check or drawback might be experienced in the United Kingdom they should or might have the advantage of operations unaffected by the causes working here, and thus would form a balance in the scales, and equalise the success or non-success of their operations. With the balance brought down and the amount transferred there was a sum of £380,835 to be dealt with. Out of that a full provision was recommended for liability on unexpired risks (including sickness insurance fund) of £345,302. That was believed to be a full and liberal estimate, and it was hoped that it might turn out to be in excess of the amount that would be required, representing as it did 33 per cent. of the premium income, having regard to the fact that a considerable amount of the premium income was payable quarterly, and consequently not a whole year's risk was to run. He was assured that fully 33 per cent. of the premium income had been set aside for unexpired risk. An interim dividend had already been paid of £12,232, and the balance of £23,312 remained for division. It was proposed that that amount should be applied as heretofore by declaring a further dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. for the half-year and a bonus for the year of 5 per cent., making a total distribution for the year of 20 per cent. He wished to make a few remarks on the subject of the increase of their premium income, and particularly with reference to the workmen's compensation premiums, which form a considerable part of the amount. He might tell them that the directors have not the slightest desire to see the premium income increase beyond the amount at which it stands. He continued: "Their efforts in the first instance were directed, in the earlier years of the corporation, to the extension of and making their business well known; but, having arrived at the position we now occupy, there is no object to be gained by piling up premiums and increasing the amount merely for the purpose of gratifying vanity or outrivalling competitors in our branch of the insurance world. Your directors recognise this to the fullest extent, and they have, I may tell you, taken the most drastic steps to prevent undercutting or the acceptance of any risk which, so far as human foresight and their experience provide, shall result otherwise than in a profit to the corporation. The whole efforts of the directors and of their staff are being concentrated in this sole direction, and when you consider what the energy and enthusiasm of those directing the affairs of this corporation have done in the past, increasing, as it has, the position of the company from that of a small and struggling concern to one of the first magnitude, we may claim that the same enthusiasm and energy, if directed towards the purpose named, ought to result in the future in good and profitable figures in the balance-sheet. In this regard I may tell you that our general manager (Mr. Paull), who is not here to-day, is at the present time inspecting our branches, and, amongst other objects, for furtherance of this view and determination of the directors. On the general question as to workmen's compensation business, I may inform you that the corporation have watched the results with the greatest anxiety, as there is much difficulty and uncertainty as to the proper rates that will prove remunerative. That some of these risks that have been undertaken have not proved remunerative goes without saying, as, with the best discretion and foresight, it is impossible to calculate an unknown quantity without

material to form a judgment. The Workmen's Compensation Act came into force on July 1, 1898, and I may say that, in my belief, what was known as the Ocean rates—being the rates laid down by us, and accepted during the first year of the Act—were the true and proper rates which should fairly be charged to insurers. That year operated well for us; but our competitors overrated the amount of our success, and lowered their rates to such an extent that, although we, with our large funds, may suffer, they must suffer to a greater extent. Having now dealt with this subject—and, I hope, satisfactorily to you—I may refer to the balance-sheet, from which you will see that our assets have increased from £1,154,900 4s. 11d. to £1,337,563 6s. 2d. Against this, however, there are sundry accounts pending amounting to £26,443 2s. 2d., and in the exercise of our discretion, we have felt it better that, in lieu of selling securities which were at the time at a low price, to take up from the bankers the sum of £50,000. This, I need not say, would command itself as the proper course to every business man. You will see that we have an investment reserve fund amounting to £11,633 14s. 5d., which is intended to make a provision for investments redeemable at par, and at the same time in some measure to provide for depreciation in the price of some of our securities. I beg to move that the report and accounts be adopted."

Mr. W. A. McArthur, M.P., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Thomas Hewitt, K.C., and the Earl of Galloway having been reappointed directors of the company, votes of thanks were given to the chairman, directors, general manager, and staff, and the proceedings terminated.

THE LINOTYPE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Profits and Prospects.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Linotype Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Mr. J. Lawrence, M.P., presiding.

Mr. W. H. Lock, the Manager and Secretary, read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, said: The result of the year's trade is that we have, including the balance brought forward from the preceding year, £170,400 available for dividend, that is, after paying £32,884 in interest. To pay 10 per cent. on the deferred shares, as well as the 6 per cent. we have already paid on the preferred shares, would absorb £160,000. We propose to pay, with the dividend we have already paid, £130,000, carrying forward £4,764. That is a larger sum than we carried forward last year, and leaves our reserve at £175,000. During the past six years we have paid in dividends upon the two classes of ordinary shares £654,924, and we have paid in interest upon debentures, and other matters of an interesting character £81,000, so that £93,000 have gone into the pockets of the shareholders and debenture holders during the six years. A great many people may be misled as to what return that is upon the original capital put into the Company. As you are aware the share capital stands at two millions, but the actual cash capital put from the earliest times into the Company, [excluding of course debentures], is only £390,000. Therefore the shareholders have had, in respect of the cash capital that they put in, their capital back again during the past six years two and a half times over. They also had in 1895 bonus shares given to them, which were then at a selling value of £1,057,000. Last year I warned the shareholders that they must not expect the dividends to go in the same rate as in previous years. The profits, in other words, could not go on increasing by leaps and bounds as they had in the past. On the other hand we are satisfied that the position of the Company is quite as strong and much more consolidated than it was last year or in preceding years. We are subject to the same ills as every other commercial institution; we have no monopoly of prosperity; and we believe we are only sharing in the temporary wave of adversity which is passing over all industries at the present time. You will see from the newspapers that Companies issuing balance-sheets and reports in nearly every case show a diminution in net profits, though the turnover is the same or somewhat larger. That is our position. Our manufacturing business, as regards the number of machines turned out, is the same within half per cent. And with regard to the orders for machines, we have a list of offices which at present have a small number, and are likely to supplement the number. We had on the 1st of December, 554 offices that only had one or two machines in use, and, altogether, 740 offices with two, three, or four machines. In the majority of cases we expect not only repeat orders for one, two, or three machines, but a great many more machines. That expectation is justified by our past experience, and I will give you one or two instances to show what I mean. Take a very important newspaper in the North of England which you all know, the *Manchester Guardian*, that paper began with a first order for two machines in 1893, in 1893 it had four; in the next year it gave us three separate orders at intervals of three or four months for three machines; in January, 1897, it gave us orders for eight machines, in 1899 for two machines, and at the end of 1899 another, making 32 machines in all. Then I could take the case of the *Daily Telegraph*, in London, which has 34 machines, and began with six. The firm of Hulton, of Manchester, which has 35 machines, began with four, and kept on ordering one, two, or three at a time. These instances could be multiplied by numerous examples. Then I come to a typical case of a general printing business. I do not think I am committing any indiscretion in mentioning that the firm of Hazell, Watson & Viney has nine machines, having begun with two in 1897. We have now considerably over a thousand places in which machines are being used, and in almost every case they began with one, two, or three. It is therefore a fair assumption that these 740 offices which have trial machines will go on giving us orders. If they were now simply to double their orders they would use up all our available machines in the works, and throw us six or seven months behind our capacity to supply machines. With a prospect like that we need not despair of our business. And as regards repairs, that is a business that is only just beginning. I do not know if you have ever heard me cite from this platform the case of the Waltham Watch Company, which is said to have made more out of repairs than out of the manufacture of its watches. I do not know if that is going to be our happy lot; but at the present time our income from repairs is over £40,000, and I hope that, as we get more machines out, it will rise to £50,000 and £60,000. It is not an item to be despised. There is another feature of our business which is little understood; it is glibly said by those who know nothing of the printing trade that the linotype may be good for newspapers, but it is not for general printing and

book-work. As a matter of fact out of 150 new establishments which have commenced to use the machine, 55 are general printing offices and 95 newspapers.

The Chairman went on to deal at length with the question of competition, and pointing out that they had no reason to fear competition. There was no machine at present on the market which was causing them any anxiety. He pointed out the initial difficulties this company had to encounter, and remarked that not only would any new company have to go through all this, but it would have to face the opposition of the Linotype Company as well. He also pointed out that they had made important improvements at the works in order to reduce expenses.

Mr. Bemrose, in seconding the adoption of the report, declared the business to be as sound as it was possible for any business to be.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors and auditors having been re-elected, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the staff and one to the Chairman.

HARROD'S STORES, LIMITED.

THE twelfth annual general meeting of Harrod's Stores, Limited, was held yesterday, at the Cadogan Rooms, Basil Street, S.W., under the presidency of Sir Alfred J. Newton, Bart. (chairman of the company).

The Secretary (Mr. G. Sheard) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman, taking first the profit and loss account, said that the working expenses had amounted to £152,743, a reduction of nearly £500 from last year's figure. On the other side of this account was a sum of £266,655, showing a profit available for dividend of £91,335. Of this sum it was proposed to allocate £7,000 for preference share dividend for the year; £19,200 as 8 per cent. dividend on the £240,000 Ordinary share capital, according to the memorandum and articles of association; and £6,513 appropriated to reserve; leaving £58,621 for division in equal proportion between the Founders' and Ordinary shares. The proportion for Ordinary shares, £29,310, being augmented by the amount brought forward from last year's account, gives a total of £34,989. Of this sum it was recommended to take £34,000 for an additional 10 per cent. dividend, making a total dividend for the year of 18 per cent., and to carry forward to the credit of the Ordinary shares £10,989. The reserve now stands at £74,062. Sir A. J. Newton observed that there were three important points in the profit and loss account—the revenue had increased by £4,323, the working expenses had diminished, and the provision for depreciation had been increased. In the balance-sheet he pointed out a new item, a loan from bankers of £90,000, to enable them to carry out their building operations, now rapidly approaching completion. Referring to the balance of undivided profit to the credit of the ordinary shares, the Chairman observed that it was the policy of the directors to make that a substantial sum. With regard to assets, he pointed to property, leases, and goodwill as being entered at £90,000. He did not think he would be exaggerating if he assessed their real value at half a million. The auditors had made a careful inquiry into the valuation of stocks on hand, and the figures returned were £187,710. During the year the hours of labour in the stores have been again reduced, and it was gratifying to know that most cordial relations exist between the board, the management, and the employés of the company. Their constant aim was to cement this good feeling, because unless it existed this company would not continue to prosper in the future as it has done in the past. He then moved the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the dividend.

Mr. James Bailey, M.P., in seconding the motion, said that as one of the oldest directors and shareholders in the company he felt very grateful to the managers and the staff for the excellent way in which they had seconded the efforts of the directors. No one could walk down the Brompton Road at the present time who knew it as it was fourteen years ago without being impressed by the magnificence of the situation and extent of the company's premises. He felt sure there was a very great future before the company. With a continuance of the good feeling that existed between the directors and management and the employés this business should, before many years were over, be one of the most successful enterprises in the world.

The report was unanimously adopted, and after Mr. Edgar Cohen and Mr. William Mendel had been re-elected directors the proceedings closed.

Rats and Mice.

If a tablet of VINOLIA SOAP be put in a cage of hungry rats and mice they will eat it, because it is made from edible fats and is harmless. On ships they eat it whenever they can get at it.

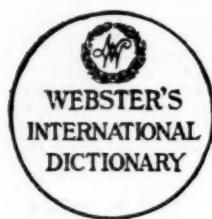
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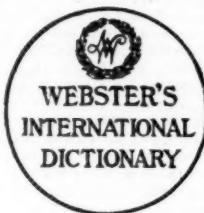
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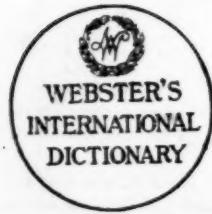
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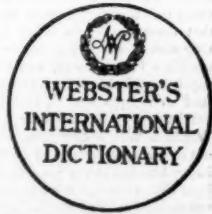
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